

Posters Ask Amnesty For Benjamin Davis

These posters in the photo at right are shown on billboards in Harlem. Some 13,000 Harlem residents have signed petitions to President Truman asking amnesty for the Negro peoples and workingclass leader sentenced to five years in federal penitentiary under the anti-labor Smith Act.

Vol. XVII, No. 32 26

August 10, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

WAGE FIGHTS MOUNT AS PRICES GO HIGHER

— Story on Page 4 —

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Eugene Dennis

Today, Sunday, Aug. 10, is the 48th birthday of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and the third birthday he has spent in prison as a victim of the Smith Act. The Worker reprints excerpts from his writings.

Greatest Runner Ever

Pictures and story about Emil Zatopek, the amazing distance runner from Czechoslovakia, the first man ever to win all three distance runs at an Olympiad.

Women Today

A weekly page devoted to women's activities here and abroad. This week a first-hand story of summer care for Moscow's children; Connecticut women for peace; women and union leadership.

The Life Story Of Steve Nelson

Here is the story of the Communist leader who was sentenced to 20 years in prison under Pennsylvania's anti-labor "sedition" law.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Machines

— Story on Page 2, Editorial on Page 5 —

Protest Nelson 'Sedition' Frameup

By ART SHIELDS

THE FIGHT for Steve Nelson's freedom from his 20-year sentence in Pittsburgh, where he is held without bail, is becoming world-wide. Workers' newspapers in London, Rome, Paris, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw, Moscow and other world capitals are voicing their horror at the savage punishment of this fearless anti-fascist and peace leader.

And liberty-lovers abroad are cabling their protests to America. They are hailing Steve Nelson as an uncompromising opponent of the bloody and useless war in Korea. And they are lauding him for his courage in standing in the way of the Third World War plans of the Steel Trust profiteers in Pittsburgh.

An active campaign for Steve's freedom inside the United States is accompanying this international protest movement. The Civil Rights Congress has voted to raise

\$60,000 for Nelson's release at a conference of CRC delegates from the biggest industrial states in Pittsburgh.

This \$60,000 fund will be used for legal expenses and mass work. It will help not only Nelson but his five other comrades now awaiting trial with him in a new frame-up under the Federal Smith Act. This second frameup is called the "Pittsburgh Six" case.

The international campaign, meanwhile, is being aided by many personal friends of Steve Nelson. These men are the Eng-

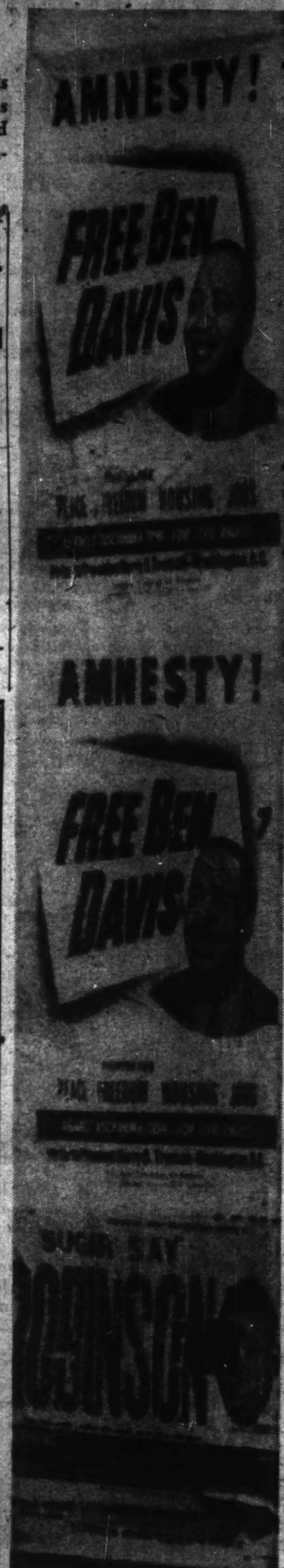
lishmen, Scots, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Russians and others who fought against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco in Spain.

Steve Nelson was a front line commander in that heroic anti-fascist struggle [see the life story of Nelson in the Magazine Section] as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

These veterans are responding today to the call of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of 23 W. 28 St., New York City. (Continued on Page 8)



STEVE NELSON



Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which off-set the Dixiecrat bolt. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-mouth promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proposed to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already in adequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchman he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banaha oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prudence" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

AGAINST these maneuvers of both old parties to hold the Negro people's allegiance while the Dixiecrats were being given a boost into the rulers' saddle, Paul Robeson, the baritone and people's leader spoke up this week. "We (the Negro people) must demand now, not merely more elaborate promises," Robeson declared in a prepared statement on the civil rights crisis, "but prompt and effective action."

Robeson, who has led two mass delegations to Washington on civil rights issues since the close of World War II, urged the Negro people unitedly and on a non-partisan basis to:

- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."
- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.
- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds that such ratification would be "out of date." This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate" charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference.

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations. H. E. Shri R/R. Saksena, Indian high commissioner told the

conference: "The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed. . . . Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation.

He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

THIS DRAMATIC LEAFLET (right) of Olympic friendship between the athletes of our country and the Soviet Union was distributed in the tens of thousands by the Young Peoples Conference for Peace in New York City. It got a great response and full agreement with the question posed. The camera caught Balanchik of the Soviet Union, after he had congratulated winner Harrison Dillard, center, turning to congratulate runner up Jack Davis. Balanchik finished third in the high hurdles. This theme of respect and friendship between athletes ran all through the Olympics, won in the last day by the U. S. after the surprising Soviet team, in its first Olympics, had led for 15 days. A large surge of swim points, a thrilling basketball victory over the speedy Soviet five, and an unprecedented five boxing titles (by five Negro boxers) did the trick on the last day. It was the greatest competitive Olympics of them all.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovelette, right, and Otar Korkila, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 36-25 over a Soviet team—which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical driving type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovelette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to beat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they would see each other on the basketball floor again.

I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were echoed at Helsinki by the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russians speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet crews eating together, swapping cables, lending each other equipment?

Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlefields; put the shot, not throw grenades.

And we want to, and insist that the heads of governments act in the spirit of the Olympics by sitting down and negotiating a peaceful settlement of differences in Korea and throughout the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left) being congratulated by N. Balanchik of Russia after the American star had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Maurice Burrell (1952) of the United States. At right is another competitor, E. H. Winkler of Australia.

IF ATHLETES CAN SHAKE HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP, WHY NOT OUR GOVERNMENTS? END THE WAR IN KOREA NOW! NEGOTIATE FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT! WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOW!

Issued by the YOUNG PEOPLES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE 111 N. 42nd St., NYC

Arnall Predicts Steady Rise in Food Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall today predicted that food price increases will be "constant and steady" in the months ahead. He said price increases for steel and other metals will contribute to a spiraling cost of living.

Arnall, in a television interview, said "it may be necessary" for President Truman to call a special session of Congress on price controls.

Price officials said Arnall is scheduled to meet with Truman tomorrow afternoon.

Associates stated Arnall intends to resign by Sept. 1.

Citing the fact that food prices are now the highest on record, Arnall said:

"In the months ahead this in-

crease in the price of food, in my judgment, will be constant and steady. The steel price increase, copper price increases, aluminum increases, all push the cost of living upward."

He criticized the "inadequate" price control law which prevents his agency from controlling prices of fruits and vegetables, fresh, frozen and canned.

Americans, he said, are going to "feel . . . very severely" the rise in food costs.

In addition, he said, budget cuts have forced his agency to fire more than half its employees "at a time when the cost of living is the highest in the nation's history."



A TENT CITY serves Bakersfield, Calif., after some buildings were declared unsafe following earthquake. Here officials register voters in a tent temporarily serving as County Clerk's office.

Amsterdam, N.Y., Carpet Strikers Reject Offer

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

A CIO Textile Workers Union spokesman said today the union has rejected the latest company offer in the 10-week Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. strike.

Fred J. Krokenberger, local union business manager, said the rejected agreement was "not exactly the same" as that which ended a nine-week walkout at the Alexander Smith carpet plant in Yonkers, last week. That settlement included a 9 to 10-cent hourly pay hike, increased hospitalization benefits and improvements in working conditions.

Some 3,600 are on strike here.

SIGN SEAMEN'S PACT

SAN FRANCISCO (FP). — Members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, at port meetings on the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts voted unanimously to accept a 5 percent wage increase settlement of their 63-day strike which has tied up more than 100 vessels.

Maritime Federation Proposal Being Discussed by Seattle Unions

SEATTLE, Wash. — The dramatic proposal of West Coast longshoremen that a new Maritime Federation of the Pacific be organized has been under heavy discussion by the Joint Policy Committee of the Maritime Unions in Seattle, as well as other coast ports.

The committee, representing four maritime unions, took no action on the proposal, but its delegates will raise the subject for discussion at forthcoming union meetings, it was learned. Maritime locals in other ports are also considering the proposal.

The Seattle policy body was formed of representatives of the Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen, Longshoremen and Ma-

rine Cooks & Stewards, to combat the threat of raids by Harry Lundenberg's AFL Sailors Union machine.

Settlement of the SUP strike without Lundenberg upsetting the status quo in jurisdiction, as he sought to do, was regarded as a victory for the unity bodies forged in Seattle, Portland and Wilmington.

The joint policy committees will continue to meet as permanent committees, spokesmen announced.

Port meetings of the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Wilmington and San Francisco gave enthusiastic endorsement to the federation idea. Rank and filer

took the floor to speak in favor new federation was put forward of MCS' participation. The Wilmington branch of MCS unanimously voted to support the ILWU caucus recommendation.

The written proposal for a

in a report by the ILWU's coast labor relations committee which was unanimously accepted by the 82 delegates to the caucus earlier this month.

APPROACH 97, COLLECT 93 PEACE SIGNATURES

STOCKTON, Cal.

Nine members of the Stockton Peace Council broke the ice for peace in this city at a recent weekend by approaching 97 residents and collecting 93 signatures for a five power peace pact in one hour.

It was the first time such activities had been conducted in Stockton and the peace workers, who

were anticipating difficulties, were frankly overwhelmed at the positive response.

Only one of the four who refused to sign expressed disagreement with the petition, which calls for negotiations for peace between the major world powers. The remaining three voiced sympathy for the petition but feared loss of jobs if they signed.

A Book to Stir the Heart of Working-Class America!

A LANTERN FOR JEREMY

The New Novel by V. J. JEROME

W. E. B. DuBOIS

"A Lantern for Jeremy is not only a poignantly beautiful work of art, but a human document of evident authenticity."

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

"A real and beautiful book. The little Polish village became as real to me as a village in New England. The style is a perfect garment for the story. The book deserves to become a classic."

PAUL ROBESON

"How tender, how warm, how melodious, how embracing of a whole way of life of the great Jewish people, a people so like my own. V. J. Jerome wields a pen far mightier than many swords."

JOSEPH NORTH

(Political Affairs): "This book of Jerome's is a triumph of socialist humanism and realism. . . . It glows with confidence in oppressed and struggling humanity. It is a literary achievement of a high order. Here the social scientist is socialist artist, and he continues to teach the great message of abiding faith in the capacity of the working masses for struggle, for heroism, for ultimate victory."

KENNETH LESLIE

(The Protestants):

"The appearance of A Lantern for Jeremy is a literary event of first magnitude. It is remarkable in both substance and form. In the telling, it reminded us of the best of the Irish story tellers. The village and all such villages are lost now, ground into the dust, but here it lives and sings and groans in the dark and suffers terribly. The lad grows in it and with it and out of it and never completely leaves it. Revolution touches it and it leaps from medieval death to modern life, just as now remote villages in Asia span centuries in a day."

ALBERT MALTZ

"What does V. J. Jerome, Communist, alleged conspirator, reveal about himself in the course of a book of candid childhood sketches . . . with its particular quality of a memory so wonderfully distilled—a book, moreover, written in maturity and in the snatched hours of a busy life? One finds love of people, tenderness for people, compassion for people, faith in the strength of people . . . one finds a dream of the liberation of all mankind from poverty, racism, ignorance and brutality."

PHINEAS J. BIRON

(B'nai B'rith Messenger):

"A Lantern for Jeremy is a sensitive, beautifully written novel which will not let the reader off lightly. It is a masterpiece. Why? Because the author, V. J. Jerome, is a Communist, and that's the way our literary critics operate."

BARBARA GILES

"It is very difficult to present an adult world through the fresh and wondering perception of a child—even an unusually responsive child—and still keep it adult. That Jerome has done most admirably. This book is a real weapon for the enrichment of our understanding and the strengthening of morale in the people's struggle."

AARON MAXWELL

(Canadian Jewish Weekly):

"V. J. Jerome has created a novel of luminous beauty and startling perception in A Lantern for Jeremy. Jewish readers will be reminded of a modern-day, more disciplined Sholem Aleichem; Jewish and non-Jewish reader alike will be fascinated by the skill, accuracy and artistry wherewith Jerome has penned his story."

ALBERT E. KAHN

"A beautiful, beautiful book. Not only a novel—it is a poem. I am reading it slowly, feeling enriched by every sentence, knowing what I know when I read about children in Mexico, Gerki and Holland—that the words are of a universal language, the language of a loving heart."

YURI SUHL

"The author has turned to the most creative and life-giving source of language—to the people, and his language is buoyant with humor and imagery. Without ever succumbing to the temptations of the 'quaint' and the 'exotic,' Jerome has rendered the way of life of the Old Polish ghetto town Vokytse with all its tonalities, hues, and shades, and the tones are true, the colors real, the variations indigenous, unique."

ALFRED KREYMBORG

"A priceless book in the awakening of a small Polish boy to his dark surroundings, one learns a great deal about the growing human heart, the true art of learning at all times, and how truth and beauty must prevail over evil forces everywhere."

HOLLAND ROBERTS

"When the history of this time is written, perhaps no more scathing commentary will be made than the persecution of a man who could write such a book."

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Cleveland

Jobs on Private Ships Decrease By 19,000

Active employment of maritime workers by privately owned or privately-operated oceangoing U. S. vessels decreased by 19,000 men in the past six months; the National Federation of American Shipping has disclosed.

The Federation's semi-annual study revealed that 91,000 licensed and unlicensed seamen are now employed against 110,000 on January 1, 1952.

The return of many U. S. owned vessels to the Reserve Fleet was given as the principal reason for the heavy drop in employment. These ships had been operated by private companies under charter or agency agreements.

Of the total serving on the 1,500 active ships, 70,843 are in the unlicensed category and 20,227 are licensed or of officer rank.

Collazo Writes Wife from Jail: 'Thank People, We Shall Be Free'

"Our goal is full independence and we shall never rest until we have achieved it," Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican nationalist leader, wrote in a letter from jail to his wife, Rosa Collazo, upon receiving word of the commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment. "No prison will be enough to kill in me the great love I feel for my people," he said in the letter asking his wife to send thanks to all those who fought successfully to stay the death sentence.

The full letter was sent to the Daily Worker and other papers by Mrs. Collazo. It follows:

Washington, D. C.
July 26, 1952.

Mi adorado Rosita:

This is going to be a very hard letter to write. I wouldn't like to miss making mention of the many persons to whom I owe so much in this, the most trying experience of my life.

My consolation is that I have such a wonderful wife, who will do in my name that which is so difficult for me to do personally. I want you to send a message to each and every one of the Latin American governments or organizations of those countries that officially or in any other way interceded on my behalf. The same to all those publications that in their own disinterested way brought to public knowledge the truth about my case; but most of all, to those who, without making omission of the case, made known to millions of persons all over the world the reality of political conditions in our country and the suffering imposed over hundreds of our countrymen whose only crime has been their great love of freedom and their unabated courage in the defense of Liberty.

To that committee you explained to me about, my everlasting gratitude; to Srta. Isabel Cuchi Coll and the quinteros, whom I've heard you mention since the start of my trial, my great admiration

and profound gratitude; to Vicente Cubillas and the magazine Bohemia, through whose efforts the old spirit of fraternity between my people and the people of Cuba has been augmented a thousandfold; to all those Americans who forgot about the divisions of race and political creeds to give themselves to the service of a good cause; to Mr. Unger, to all the thousands of persons who backed with their signatures the defense of a humble and to them an unknown man, thus showing the real Christian spirit of mercy; to all religious organizations that held services for my spiritual guidance and comfort.

But above all let's thank God without whose guidance and support nothing can be accomplished; He never failed me.

I'll ask you once more not to expect me to be able to remember everybody and everything I would like to say; please help me in this matter and if I've forgotten somebody, give them your own message.

To my people, as always, give them a message of gratitude and tell them that no prison will be enough to kill in me the great love I feel for them and the determination to keep alive those sentiments that have always been part of my life. Our goal is full independence and we shall never rest until we have achieved it. Justice has to be done to us some time, but never if we don't continue to work hard for the ideals in which we firmly believe.

Give my love and greetings to relatives and friends and to you, I'll remain as always with the greatest devotion.

Tuyo,
OSCAR CALLAZO.

WIN ALUMINUM PACT

WASHINGTON (FP). — The United Steelworkers, CIO won a new contract for 15,000 Aluminum Co. of America workers, heading off a scheduled strike.

Protest Steve Nelson Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)
for help in the fight.

Protests are being cable to Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Pa., and to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the leader of the reactionary "Americans Battling Communism" group of Pittsburgh, who sentenced Steve, after denying him a fair trial.

One protesting group of 1,200 workers in Essex, England, compared the persecution of Nelson to the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti. "We remember Sacco and Vanzetti," they told Gov. Fine in a protest cable.

Judge Montgomery admitted getting two angry protest cables from Italy several days after he sentenced Nelson to serve 20 years and pay a fine of \$10,000 and also pay the \$13,291.98 "costs" of the frameup against him.

One of the protest cables seemed to disturb Judge Montgomery particularly. It came from Italian Democratic Jurists—an important attorneys' organization, with headquarters in Rome. And the Steel

workers' cable hailed the man he had sentenced as "that splendid anti-fascist, Steve Nelson."

The protests from inside the United States have scored a victory already. They won Nelson's transfer from a rat-infested cell in the isolated "Narcotics" Division of the prison to an ordinary prison cell.

Nelson was transferred out of this punishment cell at the demands of a delegation of Civil Rights Congress attorneys, who visited the prison.

This preliminary victory encourages Nelson's friends in the fight to win his release on bail, while his case is being appealed.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams and telephone calls to District Attorney James F. Malone, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, are insisting on Nelson's right to bail. Racketeers get bail-only peace advocates are denied this constitutional right.

The demand for bail is also before the Pennsylvania Superior Court, which is also considering the appeal from the "edition" conviction.



TENNESSEE FARMERS load parched cornstalks on a truck at a farm near Chattanooga. Stalks did not bear an ear of corn. The area has been hard hit by the summer-long drought.

50 Notables Sign Plea for 4-Power Meet on Germany

Fifty American leaders yesterday, in an Open Letter to the American People, urged pleas to President Truman to carry through a Four-Power conference on a peace treaty with a unified Germany, despite the Bonn agreements. The 50 signatures were offered in

response to an appeal by Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, national secretary of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

"The danger of a war arising out of the Bonn agreements," says the letter, "is heightened by the fact that they strengthen the reactionary forces inside of Germany, the Ruhr monopolists and the Nazi generals of the Wehrmacht."

"The U. S. has taken as allies the fascist elements in Germany, defeated at such great cost in World War II, in order to develop a base for war against the USSR. Through these agreements we are placing the security of our country in the bloodstained hands of the evanchist Nazi generals."

"In the face of growing opposition within West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer is now reported ready to postpone ratification in the German Parliament for two or three months, or even longer. The government and people of East Germany unconditionally oppose these agreements, urging instead a real peace treaty based on

complete sovereignty of the united German people pledged to the maintenance of world peace.

"In France the people in all political parties fear and oppose the rise of Nazi military power."

"In England there is great unrest, engendered by these Bonn agreements, among Laborites, Liberals and even in Conservative groups."

"The Soviet Union has repeatedly in the past and only recently in a series of notes to the U. S., Britain and France, protested against the contemplated Bonn agreements as contrary to the Allied war pledges and to the Potsdam Agreement."

"Let the American people demonstrate to the people of Europe that a large body of Americans is mindful of the dangers emanating from the Bonn agreements. Let us address communications to the President, asking him to carry through a conference of the top statesmen of the Four Powers to negotiate a peace treaty with a unified Germany."

Among the signers were: Clemens F. France, attorney, Providence, R. I.; The Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, retired Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church, Salt Lake City; Prof. William T. Starr, Northwestern University; Samuel D. Menin, attorney and vice-president, National Lawyers Guild, Denver; Harriet G. Eddy, University of California, retired; Elmer A. Benson, former Governor of Minnesota; Theodore Ward, Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Emeritus, Stanford University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, anthropologist and historian; Rev. William B. Spofford, editor, The Witness, Protestant Episcopal Weekly; Dr. Corliss Lamont, author; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor, The Community Church, Chicago; Scott Nearing; Howard Fast; Prof. Henry Nelson Wieman, University of Houston, Texas; Leon Straus, vice-president, Fur and Leather Union; Bertha Reynolds, social worker; Dr. Theodor Rosebury, professor, Washington University, St. Louis.

Mine, Mill Backs Pro-Labor, Pro-Peace Election Candidates

DENVER, Colorado.—The executive board of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has urged a policy of independent political action to return the nation to a government "not for special interests and war, but for the people and peace." In a political action statement

political action." This means, Mine-Mill said, "support of pro-labor candidates no matter whether they be members of the Republican, Democratic or Progressive parties."

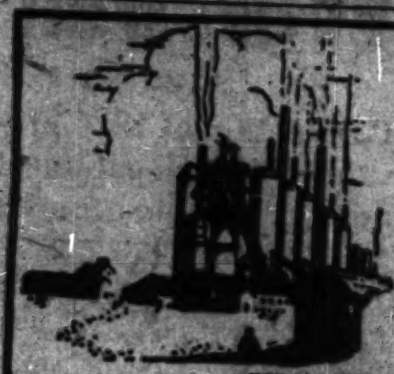
The executive board recommended a "minimum program" to the locals around the nation including the holding of area conferences, interviewing of candidates and appraisal of them for endorsement purposes and a campaign to get out the vote, particularly of union members.

Issues on which to test candidates included the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran acts, fair employment legislation, flood control,

housing, school and public health programs. Of greatest importance, it said, "is the question of peace and prosperity as the alternative to war and depression."

Regardless of who is elected President, the statement concluded, "we can help guarantee political gains for the people if we mobilize our membership and clearly indicate that the Mine, Mill and Smelter workers are determined not to sell cheaply our political birthright, our devotion to democracy, our support for a program extending and advancing the well-being and security of our membership and the American people."

CHECK TRUCKS ACT AGAIN!



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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470,000 Families Face 53% Rent Hike

DETROIT.—A 53 percent increase in rents for 470,000 families in this city is predicted if controls are lifted by the common Council on Sept. 30. Included are 60,000 Negro families who, even under rent control, pay an average of 15 percent higher rentals than white families.

Greater Detroit has 46,000 substandard rental units occupied mostly by Negro families. "Substandard"? It means the Board of Health has declared the houses unfit for habitation; most should have been closed. But real estate sharks rent them at exorbitant prices. In the recent "slum clearance" which Mayor Cobo carried out to aid realty operators, land was cleared at city expense and put up for sale. Realty sharks bid on them for a song. Thousands of Negro families had been evicted from the areas and compelled to live in substandard houses.

While \$2½ billion is spent each month for war, the federal government has cut low rent public housing to a mere trickle—6,000 new housing units in Detroit for 1952-53. For the country as a whole federal funds will provide only 35,000 housing units in same period.

The AFL, the CIO, and the Detroit Public Housing Tenants Council, which represents tenants on many city-owned projects, have called for thousands of messages to members of the Detroit Common Council demanding rent controls be kept.

Mass evictions will take place if rent control is lifted. Under the present rent control act, a landlord must state one of five reasons for an eviction notice. If rent control is lifted, any landlord can evict "without cause," according to a 1947 Michigan Statute.

This statute is the one used to order the eviction of the editor of The Michigan Worker, Wm. Allan, his wife and three children, and Tenants Council leader Gus Jurist, his wife and child.

Allan awaits a jury trial in Circuit Court after Labor Day while Jurist is preparing an appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court.

Both men urgently need funds to carry on the struggle against eviction "without cause." It costs almost \$500 to appeal to the Michigan State Supreme Court.

If you wish to donate to the eviction fund of Wm. Allan, send your donation to 2419 Grand River, Rm. 2, Detroit 1.

If you wish to help Gus Jurist in his appeal to the Michigan State Supreme Court, send donations to his home, 5643 Conner, Detroit.

The names of Detroit City Council are: Mary Beck, Eugene Van Antwerp, Ed Connor, Oakman, Kronk, Garlick, Miriani, Smith. The first three are expected to vote to maintain rent control. The other six will not unless the people speak out. Mail resolutions, postcards, telegrams to City Hall.

GM Workers Ask UAW Fight Jimcrow in Tigers

DETROIT.—A General Motors worker from CIO United Auto Workers Local 235, in a recent issue of the union newspaper, calls upon his international union to join with all forces working to break down discrimination on the Detroit Tigers.

In a letter to the editor, he says:

"As a baseball fan and as a member of our Local's softball team, I want to put my two cents worth in on the Detroit Tigers. I think that it is a disgrace to our city that there are no Negro ball players on the Tigers. It's a known fact that if the Tiger management wanted to hire Negro ball players, they could have done so at any time since Jackie Robinson broke in with Brooklyn. Almost every Negro player who has since then come into the major leagues could have been had

by anyone of the major league teams, including the Tigers. There always have been, and still are numbers of outstanding players in the Negro leagues and in many of the minor leagues.

"During the past year our local union has put two basketball and two softball teams into union competition and everyone connected with those teams, and every democratic-minded sports fan, know that if you want to get a winning team, you don't ask about the color of a man's skin or his religion—all you want to know is whether or not he can play ball.

"I am writing this letter to our local union newspaper because I am hoping that our international union will help in breaking down this discrimination by the Tiger management. Our UAW did a fine job of breaking down discrimination in bowling, so why not follow

it up by seeing . . . that our city fields a democratic team."

Meanwhile the campaign of the Labor Youth League attracted wide attention on July 4. They distributed thousands of score cards calling for an end to discrimination in the Tigers.

On Aug. 20, Balzo Baxter, state chairman of the Labor Youth League, and another LYLer will appear in Recorder's Court charged with "loitering" on a public sidewalk. There were 40,000 people at the doubleheader on July 4 at Briggs Stadium where Baxter and a score of more LYLers passed out their appeal to the fans to join in the fight to break Jimcrow. But only Baxter and another LYLer were picked up by the cops for "loitering."

Another topnotch young Negro ball player was ignored by the Tiger management. He is Richard Lewis, 18-year-old Detroit sand-

lotter signed by the Chicago White Sox.

CRC to Hold Labor Day Fete

DETROIT.—A Labor Day celebration and picnic will be held Monday, Sept. 1 at Pardee Park, Wick and Telegraph Rds., under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Union marchers in the annual Labor Day parade are urged to attend the picnic after the parade.

Proceeds will be used for the defense of Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of CRC, and Sam Grossman, executive secretary of the MCPFB, who were cited for contempt of Congress when they refused to become stoolpigeons for the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Take Fight to Supreme Court

DETROIT.—A three judge Federal Court panel unanimously restored the temporary restraining order against enforcement of the anti-labor Trucks Act until the U. S. Supreme Court passes on the appeal of the Michigan Communist Party and its state secretary, William Albertson.

The three Federal judges are the same who earlier handed down a 2 to 1 decision declaring the Act constitutional.

Chief Judge Charles C. Simons

of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Judge Frank Picard delivered the majority opinion. Judge Theodore Levin dissented.

Albertson, through his attorneys, Ernest Goodman and Joseph Brown, said the appeal to the United States Supreme Court will be presented within the next few days.

By ruling in favor of the law, the judges had dissolved a temporary order which kept the state

from enforcing it since passage last April.

The law sets a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for members of the Communist Party and "front organizations" who fail to register.

Judge Levin held that the Trucks Act is "an arbitrary exercise of police powers" and anyone who registers under the act subjects himself to the real danger of indictment under the Michigan Little Smith Act.

Anti-Administration Forces Hold Lead as '600' Votes

DEARBORN.—Candidates and slates opposing the placing of Administrators over Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers have won elections or are topping the polls in seven building elections. Supporters of International President Walter Reuther's action in placing administrators over the big local won in two buildings and partially in two others. Independents who have taken no stand on the issue have topped the vote in three buildings.

Elections are scheduled in Dearborn Stamping Aug. 6-7; Motor Building Aug. 6-7-8; Plastic Aug. 6-7; Tool and Die Aug. 11-12-13. This will wind up voting in 18 buildings. Then will start plant-wide elections for the seven top officers of Local 600 and for 218 members of the General Council, probably late in August. Administrators still refuse to inform the membership when they will leave and return the local to its elected leadership.

As the elections continue, no candidate admits that he is in favor of administrators over the local. Nor do any candidates carry pic-

tures of Walter Reuther on campaign literature as the right wing did in past years with the slogan "Right with Reuther." This year the right wing calls for fighting speedup, higher compensation rates for the unemployed, and telling the workers "there is no substitute for experience."

The left progressives placed before the workers the need for wage increases; ending the five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contract; \$200-a-month pensions paid by the company; for peace and a return to a peace-time economy; for FEPC; against speedup. The main slogan is: "take the administrators out and give us back our union."

Buildings where anti-administrator candidates have won are: Axle, Production Foundry (runoff to come), Frame and Cold Heading, Casting Machine, Dearborn Assembly, Lincoln-Mercury, Maintenance.

Reuther supporters retained leadership in Miscellaneous and Ford Central Depot; divided with progressives in Dearborn Specialty Foundry and Engine. Independents won in Transportation, Open Hearth and Rolling Mill.

Seek Funds for Trucks Appeal

"Five thousand dollars is needed immediately to process the appeal on the Trucks Act through the U. S. Supreme Court," said Bill McKie, chairman of the Provisional Committee To Defeat the Trucks Act. "We need this \$5,000 now in order to post a bond with the appeal to print the court records and briefs, and for other necessary legal expenditures."

"I ask everyone who wants the decision on the Trucks Act reversed, who wants to guarantee that the constitutional liberties of Michigan citizens not be taken away, to immediately send a substantial contribution to the Provisional Committee To Defeat the Trucks Act, Room 303, 1442 Griswold, Detroit, Mich."

Convention Postponed

The Progressive Party of Michigan has postponed its state convention. It will be held Saturday, Aug. 16, at Club 21, 4090 Homestead, Flint, Mich., starting at 11 a.m.

Unemployment Still Acute Despite Fake Press Claims

DETROIT.—Industry to "roll soon," say headlines in the commercial press. But examination reveals that of the estimated 300,000 idle in Michigan, 55,000 are promised to return to work for only four or five days with no guarantee of steady work.

Some 60,000 Chrysler workers throughout the nation will go back Aug. 16, which is only about half the working force. Some 6,000 will return in Detroit. Of the estimated half a million idle auto workers nationwide, some 150,000 will have been called back to work

by Aug. 15.

All of the call-backs have a warning, as at Ford, that there may be only a week's work in August. In the big car field like Ford-Lincoln, it is a three-day week for Detroit workers and four days for Lincoln workers elsewhere.

Of the 300,000 laid off in Michigan, the great majority still are idle. At least 200,000 have been idle for more than six weeks and trade journals predict that this is "the Big One," meaning a long layoff possibly into 1953.

But even before the big layoff took place some six weeks ago on the phony excuse of "steel shortages," 100,000 Michigan workers were idle. And since Jan. 1, according to the Unemployment Compensation officials, 41,491 workers have exhausted their 20 weeks' idle stipend averaging \$27 a week. The MESCO no longer lists these workers in its jobless statistics.

Among the hardest hit are Negro workers. Last to be hired and first to be fired or laid off because of low seniority, thousands of Negro

workers have exhausted their 20-week unemployment compensation. The great majority of workers now crowding the relief stations are Negroes. They have been idle since last spring. Thus, greater hunger, joblessness and poverty prevail among the Negro workers than among any other group.

This week the Automobile Manufacturers Association announced that sales of new motor vehicles in the United States in the first six months of 1952 have dropped more than a million units as compared with the first six months

of 1951. Passenger cars took the biggest drop, 900,000 fewer being sold than in the first six months of 1951.

That's the story of how the auto industry is "rolling"—a shortage of customers—not of steel. Here are the effects of the Wall Street economy that has ripped to shreds the buying power of the millions.

General Motors in the meantime rolls up a profit of \$142,000,000 for the second quarter of 1952. For the first six months of 1952 GM rolled up a profit of \$269,000,000.

Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which off-set the Dixiecrat bolt. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-mouth promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proposed to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already in adequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchmen he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banana oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prorodess" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

AGAINST these maneuvers of both old parties to hold the Negro people's allegiance while the Dixiecrats were being given a boost into the rulers' saddle, Paul Robeson, the baritone and people's leader spoke up this week.

"We (the Negro people) must demand now, not merely more elaborate promises," Robeson declared in a prepared statement on the civil rights crisis, "but prompt and effective action."

Robeson, who has led two mass delegations to Washington on civil rights issues since the close of World War II, urged the Negro people unitedly and on a non-partisan basis to:

- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."
- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.
- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds that such ratification would be "out of date."

This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference."

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations.

H. E. Shri R/R. Saksena, Indian high commissioner told the

conference:

"The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed. . . . Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation.

He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

THIS DRAMATIC LEAFLET (right) of Olympic friendship between the athletes of our country and the Soviet Union was distributed in the tens of thousands by the Young Peoples Conference for Peace in New York City. It got a great response and full agreement with the question posed. The camera caught Balanchik of the Soviet Union, after he had congratulated winner Harrison Dillard, center, turning to congratulate runner up Jack Davis. Balanchik finished third in the high hurdles. This theme of respect and friendship between athletes ran all through the Olympics, won in the last day by the U. S. after the surprising Soviet team, in its first Olympics, had led for 15 days. A large surge of swim points, a thrilling basketball victory over the speedy Soviet five, and an unprecedented five boxing titles (by five Negro boxers) did the trick on the last day. It was the greatest competitive Olympics of them all.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovellette, right, and Otar Korkila, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 36-25 over a Soviet team which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical driving type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovellette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to heat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they would see each other on the basketball floor again.

"I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)"

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were echoed at Helsinki by the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russians speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet women eating together, swapping cables, lending each other equipment?

Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlegrounds; put the shot, not throw grenades.

And we want to, and insist that the heads of governments act in the spirit of the Olympics by sitting down and negotiating a peaceful settlement of differences in Korea and throughout the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left) being congratulated by E. Balanchik of Russia after the American star had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Harrison Dillard (1953) of the United States. At right is another competitor, E. H. Weinberg of Australia.

IF ATHLETES CAN SHAKE HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP, WHY NOT OUR GOVERNMENTS? END THE WAR IN KOREA NOW! NEGOTIATE FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT! WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOW!

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Arnall Predicts Steady Rise in Food Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall today predicted that food price increases will be "constant and steady" in the months ahead. He said price increases for steel and other metals will contribute to a spiraling cost of living.

Arnall, in a television interview, said "it may be necessary" for President Truman to call a special session of Congress on price controls.

Price officials said Arnall is scheduled to meet with Truman tomorrow afternoon.

Associates stated Arnall intends to resign by Sept. 1.

Citing the fact that food prices are now the highest on record, Arnall said:

"In the months ahead this in-

crease in the price of food, in my judgment, will be constant and steady. The steel price increase, copper price increases, aluminum increases, all push the cost of living upward."

He criticized the "inadequate" price control law which prevents his agency from controlling prices of fruits and vegetables, fresh, frozen and canned.

Americans, he said, are going to "feel . . . very severely" the rise in food costs.

In addition, he said, budget cuts have forced his agency to fire more than half its employees "at a time when the cost of living is the highest in the nation's history."



A TENT CITY serves Bakersfield, Calif., after some buildings were declared unsafe following earthquake. Here officials register voters in a tent temporarily serving as County Clerk's office.

Amsterdam, N.Y., Carpet Strikers Reject Offer

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

A CIO Textile Workers Union spokesman said today the union has rejected the latest company offer in the 10-week Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. strike.

Fred J. Krokenberger, local union business manager, said the rejected agreement was "not exactly the same" as that which ended a nine-week walkout at the Alexander Smith carpet plant in Yonkers, last week. That settlement included a 9 to 10-cent hourly pay hike, increased hospitalization benefits and improvements in working conditions.

Some 3,600 are on strike here.

SIGN SEAMEN'S PACT

SAN FRANCISCO (FP). —

Members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, at port meetings on the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts voted unanimously to accept a 5 percent wage increase settlement of their 63-day strike which has tied up more than 100 vessels.

Maritime Federation Proposal Being Discussed by Seattle Unions

SEATTLE, Wash. — The dramatic proposal of West Coast longshoremen that a new Maritime Federation of the Pacific be organized has been under heavy discussion by the Joint Policy Committee of the Maritime Unions in Seattle, as well as other coast ports.

The committee, representing four maritime unions, took no action on the proposal, but its delegates will raise the subject for discussion at forthcoming union meetings, it was learned. Maritime locals in other ports are also considering the proposal.

The Seattle policy body was formed of representatives of the Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen, Longshoremen and Ma-

rine Cooks & Stewards, to combat the threat of raids by Harry Lundenberg's AFL Sailors Union machine.

Settlement of the SUP strike without Lundenberg upsetting the status quo in jurisdiction, as he sought to do, was regarded as a victory for the unity bodies forged in Seattle, Portland and Wilmington.

The joint policy committees will continue to meet as permanent committees, spokesmen announced.

Port meetings of the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Wilmington and San Francisco gave enthusiastic endorsement to the federation idea. Rank and file

took the floor to speak in favor of MCS' participation. The Wilmington branch of MCS unanimously voted to support the ILWU caucus recommendation.

The written proposal for a

new federation was put forward in a report by the ILWU's coast labor relations committee which was unanimously accepted by the 82 delegates to the caucus earlier this month.

APPROACH 97, COLLECT 93 PEACE SIGNATURES

STOCKTON, Cal.

Nine members of the Stockton Peace Council broke the ice for peace in this city at a recent weekend by approaching 97 residents and collecting 93 signatures for a five power peace pact in one hour.

It was the first time such activities had been conducted in Stockton and the peace workers, who

were anticipating difficulties, were frankly overwhelmed at the positive response.

Only one of the four who refused to sign expressed disagreement with the petition, which calls for negotiations for peace between the major world powers. The remaining three voiced sympathy for the petition but feared loss of jobs if they signed.

A Book to Stir the Heart of Working-Class America! A LANTERN FOR JEREMY

The New Novel by
V. J. JEROME

W. E. B. DuBOIS

"A Lantern for Jeremy is not only a poignantly beautiful work of art, but a human document of evident authenticity."

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT:

"A real and beautiful book. The little Polish village became as real to me as a village in New England. The style is a perfect garment for the story. The book deserves to become a classic."

PAUL ROBESON:

"How tender, how warm, how melodious, how embracing of a whole way of life of the great Jewish people, a people so like my own. V. J. Jerome wields a pen far mightier than many words."

JOSEPH NORTH

(Political Affairs):

"This book of Jerome's is a triumph of socialist humanism and realism. . . . It glows with confidence in oppressed and struggling humanity. It is a literary achievement of a high order. Here the social scientist is socialist artist, and he continues to teach the great message of abiding faith in the capacity of the working masses for struggle, for heroism, for ultimate victory."

KENNETH LESLIE

(The Protestant):

"The appearance of A Lantern for Jeremy is a literary event of first magnitude. It is remarkable in both substance and form. In the telling, it reminded us of the best of the Irish story tellers. The village and all such villages are lost now, ground into the dust, but here it lives and sings and gropes in the dark and suffers terribly. The lad grows in it and with it and out of it and never completely leaves it. Revolution touches it and it leaps from medieval death to modern life, just as now remote villages in Asia span centuries in a day."

ALBERT MALTZ:

"What does V. J. Jerome, Communist, alleged conspirator, reveal about himself in the course of a book of candid childhood sketches . . . wonderfully distilled—a book, moreover, written in maturity and in the anxious hours of a busy life? One finds love of people, tenderness for people, compassion for people, faith in the strength of people . . . one finds a dream of the liberation of all mankind from poverty, racism, ignorance and brutality."

PHINEAS J. BIRON

(Daily Brick Messenger):

"A Lantern for Jeremy is a sensitive, beautifully written novel which will not get the plaudits it rightfully deserves. Why? Because the author, V. J. Jerome, is a Communist, and that's the way our literary critics operate."

BARBARA CILES:

"It is very difficult to present an adult world through the fresh and wondering perception of a child—even an unusually responsive child—and still keep it adult. That Jerome has done most admirably. This book is a real weapon for the enrichment of our understanding and the strengthening of morals in the people's struggle."

AARON MAXWELL

(Canadian Jewish Weekly):

"V. J. Jerome has created a novel of luminous beauty and startling perception in A Lantern for Jeremy. Jewish readers will be reminded of a modern-day, more disciplined Sholem Aleichem; Jewish and non-Jewish reader alike will be fascinated by the skill, accuracy and artistry wherewith Jerome has penned his story."

ALBERT E. KAHN

"A beautiful, beautiful book. Not only a novel—it is a poem. I am reading it slowly, feeling enriched by every sentence, knowing what I know when I read about children in Mexico, Gorki and Rolland—that the words are of a universal language, the language of a loving heart."

YURI SUHL:

"The author has turned to the most creative and life-giving source of language—the people, and his language is buoyant with humor and imagery. Without ever succumbing to the temptations of the 'quaint' and the exotic, Jerome has rendered the way of life of the Old Polish ghetto town Velykyts with all its tonalities, hues, and shadings, and the tones are true, the colors real, the variations indigenous, unique."

ALFRED KREYMBORG:

"A priceless book in the awakening of a small Polish boy to his dark surroundings, one learns a great deal about the growing human heart, the true art of learning at all times, and how truth and beauty must prevail over evil forces everywhere."

HOLLAND ROBERTS:

"When the history of this time is written, perhaps no more scathing commentary will be made than the persecution of a man who could write such a book."

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Facing the Facts

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON
FEDERAL JUDGES Charles Simons and Frank Picard, in their majority decision on the Trucks Act, have by-passed the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. They are attempting to write a new Constitution. Their opinion, which in effect sets up two classes of citizenship, one to whom the Constitution applies and the other to whom it does not, have themselves violated the Constitution which specifically states:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. . . ."

These judges based their findings not on the Constitution, but on their personal interpretations of present day events, and on their personal acceptance of the lies and slanders about the Communist Party which are spawned by such fascist-minded institutions as the House Un-American Committee. They admit this when they say:

"We may frankly concede that in another climate of world conditions, some of the contentions of invalidity might wear a different aspect. . . . The experience of East European peoples may not be ignored."

Therefore, they should have concluded, the Trucks Act is really unconstitutional. But since we must defeat the aspirations of the workingclass and the common people throughout the world and here at home as well, we find the Trucks Act constitutional.

Our appeal to the United States Supreme Court, dealing with this question, states:

"The prevailing opinion of the three-judge court upholds the Act by reliance upon prevailing concepts concerning the Communist Party and upon the assumption that the State Legislature was seeking, by this law, to prevent political change by force and violence. We believe that both assumptions are erroneous. But we assert that, even if correct, this could not justify setting aside of

the Constitution. While the judges no doubt believed that the Constitution can be set aside for the plaintiffs without affecting its validity for others, we are of the view that the rights of all citizens are tied up in the same 'bundle' with the rights of the Communist plaintiffs. If the Constitution is placed beyond their reach, it can afford little support for others when the need arises for them to seek its protection."

Judge Theodore Levin refused to be swept by the hysteria into supporting the unconstitutional position of his colleagues. He should receive many congratulations for his brave position. In his dissenting opinion, he said, among other things:

"Enforcement of this Act would constitute a continuing threat to freedom of speech and assembly. . . . The Trucks Act delegates to State enforcement authorities power arbitrarily to label individuals and organizations as Communists and to subject such possibly innocent individuals to the shame and ignominy of a criminal trial if they would defend themselves."

He also stated that the Trucks Act offends the constitutional guarantee of due process of law.

The Trucks Act is now being taken to the United States Supreme Court. Meanwhile, it cannot be enforced until that court acts on our appeal because we won our fight to restore the temporary injunction. The Supreme Court will find the Trucks Act unconstitutional, and will reverse the Simons-Picard decision, if the people — and especially the labor movement — speak out in no uncertain terms, loud enough for the Supreme Court to hear.

ORDER LABOR DAY BUNDLES, GET MICHIGAN WORKER SUBS

We know that many of you are already active in the campaign to put the American people on record for peace in the 1952 elections, to pile up a massive vote for the Progressive Party's peace ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass.

We want you to make full use of one of the most effective weapons in the election campaign — The Michigan Worker. The commercial press, radio and television virtually boycotted the recent Progressive Party convention as they will the State Progressive Party convention Aug. 16 in Flint.

The Michigan Worker will cover that convention, and put out a special Labor Day edition 56 three pages on Aug. 31 which will be devoted to candidate's acceptance speeches, program.

More Arrests Fail to Halt Lapeer Farmers' Battle Against Evictions

LAPEER.—More arrests by State Police in the Lapeer farmers' struggle have failed to stifle the increasing demand that evictions cease and that the farmers' charges of fraud be investigated.

State police, disguised as farmers, arrested C. C. Gilliland, investigator for the embattled farmers, on Sunday, July 27, at Fort Ziegenhardt. He was held on \$5,000 bond on a charge of "conspiracy" to obstruct "justice." Three other leaders of the farmers were arrested on the same charge—which sounds familiar to those who have followed the attack on freedom of thought which began with the Foley Square "conspiracy" trial of the 11 Communist leaders.

The commercial newspapers have sought to smear the farmers' battle against monopoly and its stooges in government by playing up Gilliland's former connection with the Ku Klux Klan (which he

publicly denies, while admitting having done some investigating for Kluxers).

The labor movement, particularly the CIO in Flint and Lansing, has stuck by the farmers despite these tactics. Flint CIO representatives, attending a press conference, got Sen. Blair Moody to express the wish that widowed Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens might be "restored to her home without a tremendous toll from those who are trying to help her."

Moody said he would support any action Gov. Williams might take with respect to the Lapeer proceedings. But to date the Governor has only backed down on a promise not to allow State Police to interfere in the evictions except in case of violence, of which there has been none. Demands are increasing that he stop all evictions until the farmers have a chance to air their charges.

A 60-man grand jury is sup-

posed to be convened. Detroit State Sen. Ryan has asked for a special session of the Legislature to call an investigation. Now Democratic congressional candidate Dr. Ira McCoy has asked for a federal grand jury probe.

Editor Marshall Beer of the CIO Flint Weekly Review raises several pertinent questions: How come bond is set so unusually high? Why were State Police used to arrest Gilliland when Lapeer County has a sheriff and deputies? Is it State Police procedure for officers to disguise when making a routine arrest?

Why has no big Michigan daily admitted that Mrs. Stevens never held a policy in Lapeer Mutual, yet was evicted when her farm was "sold" for \$500 in "payment" of a non-existent debt allegedly incurred when Lapeer Mutual went into receivership 17 years ago?

MICHIGANDERS MUST FIGHT NELSON CASE

I'VE just come back from Pittsburgh where I attended a regional CRC conference of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The purpose of the conference was to work out a plan of action for the freedom of Steve Nelson and the defense of the Pittsburgh Six.

It is difficult to find a case that compares in viciousness with that of the Steve Nelson sedition case. This man was convicted under a so-called state sedition law which makes criminal any "writings" or "utterances" which may bring the

Government of the United States or of Pennsylvania "into hatred or contempt."

He was denied the most elementary rights during the trial. For example, a judge in the state court in which Nelson was tried stepped down from the bench to become the prosecuting witness. This judge, Michael Musmanno, utilized the prosecution in an attempt to become Lieutenant Governor in the state of Pennsylvania in 1950 and did ride into the office of Supreme Court Justice of Pennsylvania on the red hysteria that he had helped to create.

One of the prosecutors, William F. Cercone, is Musmanno's nephew. The other prosecutor, Loran L. Lewis, got himself elected a county judge while the case was being tried. In other words, one judge was hearing the case, another judge was prosecuting and another judge was acting as witness while Nelson, not a lawyer, was forced to defend himself because the judge refused to grant a week's extension for the opening of the trial in order that the one lawyer who agreed to take the case out of the 700 canvassed could prepare to defend Nelson.

CRC will from time to time get the facts to the people in order that they can act, as we know

they will, once they know how justice has been flaunted in this case.

As I have pointed out, the above five states including Michigan have the responsibility for spearheading the national fight around the case of Steve Nelson and the Pittsburgh Six trial under the Smith Act in which Nelson is also a defendant, William Albertson of Detroit is also a defendant.

This must be done:

1. Send a letter or telegram at once to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, Allegheny County Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa., demanding Steve Nelson be granted bail.

2. Get at least two additional people to do likewise.

3. Write to Steve Nelson, Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pa., and enclose a special delivery self-addressed envelope if you want an answer.

4. Send a contribution to defend Steve Nelson and the Pittsburgh Six to the Michigan Committee to Defend Steve Nelson and the Pittsburgh Six, 1442 Griswold St., Room 303, Detroit 26, Mich.

The defense fund for Steve Nelson and the Pittsburgh Six has been set at \$60,000. Michigan's share will be about \$10,000.

Cop Redbaiting Negro Attorney

DETROIT.—Former State Police Commissioner Leonard issued a blast against Gov. Williams because he had appointed Attorney Joseph Brown to the state commission studying Jackson prison reform. Actually, he was named by commission head Prentiss Brown.

Leonard's attack was based on the fact that the prominent Negro attorney has been acting as counsel for William Albertson and the Communist Party in suits contesting the constitutionality of the thought-control Trucks Act. The ex-cop, seeking the Republican nomination for Senate, evidently would like lawyers to take only cases of his choosing.

Gov. Williams' press secretary, Paul Webber, called Leonard's attack "demagoguery," while State Sen. Harry Hittle praised Brown's record as an attorney and former member of the Senate. Brown himself, in an open letter to Leonard, vehemently denied that he is a Communist and demanded a retraction on the same television program on which the original attack was launched.

STOPPED!

The anti-Negro comic strip appearing in the July 24 Western Michigan News, CIO publication, which was protested by William Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker in a letter to UAW Regional Director Leonard Woodstock, did not appear in the last issue of the Western Michigan News.

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

THEIR MOUTHS: Bingay of the Free Press pegs Sparkman, the Dixiecrat running on the Dems ticket for v.p., as a Southern "liberal" whose "liberalism" consists of not practicing lynching on Sunday. In the Detroit Times series on the Dems presidential candidate Stevenson, the article says that Stevenson was first brought into big time politics by Dixiecrat James Byrnes, now Governor of South Carolina.

SUBS: Well the response of readers of the Auto Town Alley to our appeal to send in subscriptions in the Gates-Davis press campaign has begun. We got several this last week. Keep sending us more.

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Vol. XVII, No. 32 August 10, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages (Price 10 Cents)

HARVESTER twin mill workers sit tight as they battle against the company's "runaway" from the union, moving the 50-year-old Chicago mill to New Orleans. The workers staged a 24-hour sitdown, fought police and company terror and arrests on the picket line in order to resist the move, force negotiation of their future jobs status and severance pay.



HARVESTER DEVELOPMENTS

Melrose Park Walks Out; Sit Down at Twine Mill

CHICAGO.—One of the most dramatic labor struggles Chicago has ever seen was fought out this week in the twine mill which International Harvester is moving to the South in order to escape union wages and conditions.

The workers in the plant, members of UE Local 141, fought a bitter and courageous battle to save their jobs. In spite of company and police terror, they staged a 24-hour sitdown strike in the plant, left the plant only under arrest, returned to picket and fight against the company's move.

Led by Robert L. Ray, Negro president of the local, the militant Negro and white twine mill workers fought valiantly against their being being "sold down the river."

The Harvester company refused to discuss any cancellation of the proposed move—or even such questions as severance pay, transfer to other Harvester plants or the hiring of those who may want to move with the plant to New Orleans.

Said Ray: "Many of the Negro workers and the older Polish workers are not going to be able to find other jobs—that's why this is a life-and-death battle for us."

The workers were locked out after the sitdown was smashed by police under captain Barnes, head of the notorious Labor Detail.

They returned to work Monday, pending the outcome of negotiations scheduled for the afternoon.

When the talks produced nothing, the workers walked out again, picketing the gate where machinery was being moved out by truck. For a second time, dozens of twine mill workers were then arrested and herded off to jail. Some were beaten by police clubs as they picketed.

Despite the company pretenses, the union exposed the purpose of the plant "runaway" as based on lower wages in New Orleans. U. S. Government figures showed that 20 to 30 cents less an hour is paid for comparable jobs in New Orleans.

Ray said that the Harvester workers felt they had staged strong resistance against the widespread "runaway shop" trend, which has hit every major center of union strength in the nation.

The company has publicly displayed the shocking callous attitude which it has used over years to exploit the workers in the twine mill, leaving them now with jobs and without a future," Ray said.

CHICAGO.—A head of steam that has been building up at the International Harvester plant in Melrose Park for six months cut loose this week with a strike of the plant's 4,000 workers.

The strike issues ranged from the immediate question of the firing of two workers for "slowing down" to the deep-seated grievances of wage-chiselling, down-grading of day workers and hiking minimum standards of piece workers.

The workers, members of UAW-CIO Local 6, hit the picket lines in full force Monday after the complete collapse of negotiations and a jammed local meeting that enthusiastically voted to strike.

Rank and file members called for the ending of the piecework system at Harvester, the solidarity of the Harvester workers regardless of union affiliation, the ending of the system of outside contracting.

Most significant development was the full unity developed behind the strike and the appointment of a strike strategy committee embracing all caucuses in the shops, "right, left and center."

Local president Ray Cluts said that the UAW international had offered its full resources in support of the strike.

See Back Page

MILLS HERE HIT BY NEW STRIKE WAVE

Story on Page 4

Chicago Steelworker Views the Strike

By AN OLD-TIME STEELWORKER

THE STEEL STRIKE showed the world that large sections of the American working class, in spite of the pro-war leadership of their unions, are prepared to struggle for their demands and not bow before the phobia of "sacrificing for the war effort."

Even pro-war labor leaders such as Phil Murray are forced to give some sort of leadership to the workers who are demanding wage increases and other improvements in their working conditions.

The steel strike was just a beginning. Many more struggles will take place, and many more labor leaders who support the war will be forced into the position of leading struggles for labor's demands if they are to remain in positions of authority.

The settlement on a graduated basis, instead of across-the-board, plays into the companies' efforts to split the workers. It also represents the grossest discrimination against the Negro and Mexican workers, the bulk of whom are in the lower labor grades.

This type of settlement also strikes a blow at the young workers in the industry who have not had the opportunity to advance themselves, as well as the tens of thousands of women steel workers, who find themselves strait-jacketed in the lower labor grades.

THE Wage Stabilization Board in its proposal, inadequate though it was, recommended an across-the-board increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1952. The settlement for a graduated increases retroactive only to March 1, 1952 represents a weakening on both points in the final settlement.

The increase of the shift differential, on both the second and third shifts, as well as steps toward wiping out the Southern differential, and the differential between the ore workers and the mill workers are all positive gains.

However, while the strike stipulation provides for a three-week vacation for workers with 15 years seniority instead of the previous 20 years seniority, and pay for six holidays each year, the companies in the supplementary negotiations are seeking to attach the kind of conditions to these points as to make them meaningless. This is yet to be fought out in negotiations.

ONE of the most serious setbacks in the negotiations was the failure to win premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work. This is of special importance to the hundreds of thousands of steelworkers who are on continuous shifts.

Even though the Wage Stabilization Board recommendation was for only time-and-a-quarter pay for Sunday work, the most important question was to establish the principle of premium pay for Sunday work, at least. In the strike settlement, this was not won not even in the inadequate WSB terms.

The winning of the union shop, even in a modified form, is a big step forward towards making the union shop universal in labor agreements.

THE extension of the contract until July, 1954, with a reopening on wages in June, 1953, seals.

(Continued on Page 8)

Issue 'Last Call' for PP Signature Drive Windup

Labor Urged: 'Get Into Election Fight'

CHICAGO.—The vigorous involvement of labor in political action was urged this week by the UE district organization which pointed out that "for labor to sit out this election would serve the interests of reaction in the most complete way." The political action stand

of the party machine on whose ticket he runs."

The UE urged that political action take many forms, including the setting up of a wide series of forums where candidates can make appearances and be questioned on their policies.

The UE resolution declared: "Every effort must be made to develop labor, Negro and other minority group candidates and to give them the fullest possible support. Such candidates will broaden the people's support and interest in the campaign and effectively challenge the machine politicians rule."

CITING the need for labor's political, the UE here stated: "Today, every effort to win higher wages becomes a political struggle, every strike a political strike."

The resolution further pointed out:

"While continuing to support the little that is good in the two old parties by supporting progressives in primaries and final elections, it would be a delusion and a snare to believe that either the Republican or Democratic parties could be won from within and re-directed to serve the interests of the people instead of the trusts."

THE RESOLUTION emphasized that labor's political action must be independent and that "support for a particular candidate does not mean becoming part

take many varied forms. The coalition of the people will develop differently in different situations.

"The ultimate conclusion of this activity must of necessity be the establishment of a new political alignment, free of the reaction and ineffectiveness of the Republican and Democratic Parties."

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans are preparing to "welcome one of the world's outstanding peace participants in the person of Dr. John A. Kingsbury, who will be featured at a public mass meeting Friday, August 15, at Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt."

Dr. Kingsbury has just returned to the United States after a one-year tour of Asia and Europe with Mrs. Kingsbury. He spent the month of June in a tour of the People's Republic

of China and in attendance at the preparatory conferences for the forthcoming All-Asia and Pacific Region Peace Conference to be held later this year.

Representatives of the peace movements of many nations were in attendance at these sessions in Peking, including the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson.

In addition to a lengthy tour of the Soviet Union, which included two extended visits to Moscow, during the past year Dr. Kingsbury also addressed national and international peace meetings in the major capitals of Europe—Paris, Prague, London, Vienna, Berlin.

He was in continuous attendance at the sessions of the last General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris. He attended the Berlin meeting of the World Peace Council, which made important decisions concerning the entire world peace movement.

Following the mass meeting at Chopin Center Friday evening, Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury will be guests at a number of dinners and receptions planned by labor, medical and women's groups in the city.

On Tuesday, August 19, they will appear before a special membership meeting of the American Peace Crusade at the Metropolitan Community Church on the South Side.

DR. KINGSBURY TO REPORT ON WORLD TOUR

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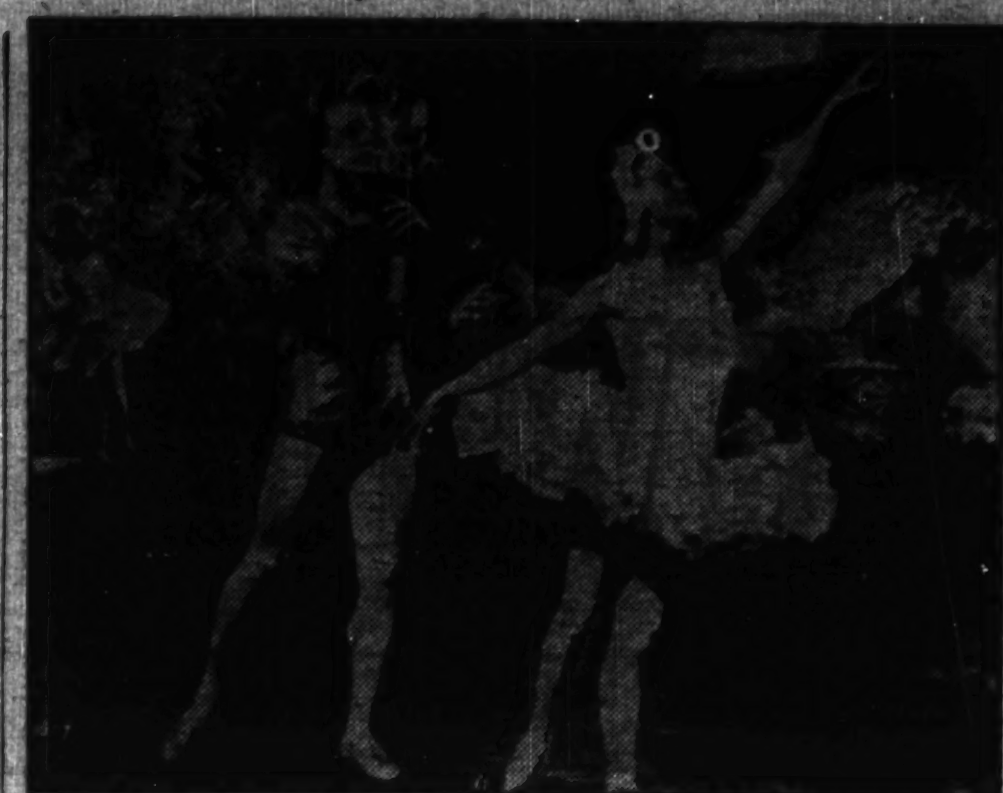
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GALINA ULANOVA, foremost Soviet ballerina, dances Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" in a scene from the Soviet film "Russian Ballerina," now showing at the Cinema Annex Theater in Chicago.



Rally Aug. 6 to Present Facts on Frameup of Rosenbergs

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans will have the opportunity to learn the facts of the Rosenberg case at a public meeting to be held in Curtis Hall of the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Ave., Saturday, Aug. 16 at 8 p.m. the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced.

Among the speakers for the meeting will be Rabbi S. Burr Yampol, Nelson Algren, noted author, Rev. W. N. Reid, and Mr. Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Rosenbergs were convicted on a charge of allegedly conspiring to commit espionage and were sentenced to death in the electric chair in April, 1951. Their co-defendant, Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years. This is the first time the death sentence has ever been imposed by a U. S. Civil Court on such a charge.

"THE SENTIMENT for a new trial for the Rosenbergs based on constitutional guarantees of im-

partiality and fairness, in accordance with the best traditions of American justice," declared Mrs. Jo Granat, executive secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, "has broken across religious, political and social lines."

"Orthodox Jews and devout Catholics, progressives and conservatives, retired army generals and farm folk are all to be found among those who believe that Ethel and Julius' incarceration in the death house is a stain upon our country's honor and traditions."

On Sunday, Aug. 17, persons from many cities of the Midwest will gather in a Midwest conference on the Rosenberg case. The conference will be held in Room 838 of the Fine Arts Building, beginning at 8:30 a.m. and concluding at 6 p.m.

The Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case urged participation in both these events from civic, church, trade union, social, fraternal groups, and all interested individuals. Tickets for the public meeting are available at the office of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 946 North Clark St. 2nd floor.

New Trial for GI Sentry

The Court of Military Appeals has ordered a new trial for a 20-year-old New Jersey soldier who was sentenced to ten years at hard labor for allegedly falling asleep while on sentry duty in the Korea war. He is Pvt. Warren G. McConnell of Alloway, N. J., shown in the photo displayed by his parents (above). After his conviction Pvt. Warren wrote his father he had been on continuous duty without sleep for 72 hours when he drew sentry duty on a bitterly cold night.

Urge Exhibition Tour for US, Soviet Olympic Teams

CHICAGO.—To the finale of the Olympic Games in Finland, Chicago youth added a footnote which underscored the spirit of understanding and peace underlying the international sports competition.

Some 3,500 Chicago young people put their signatures on a greeting which was airmailed to the closing meet of the 1952 tourney, declaring:

"Let the great Olympic Games be an inspiration to the governments of the world. Let the great powers—U. S., USSR, Great Britain, the Chinese People's Republic, France—meet together in harmony and negotiate a peaceful settlement of differences, a Pact of Peace and Friendship open to all nations."

THE GREETINGS, obtained by the Illinois Assembly of the American Youth Peace Crusade, were sent to Avery Brundage, head of the Olympic Committee, by Carell Hutcheson and Estelle Schwartz.

Their letter stated: "Nothing could better augment this positive contribution to international understanding than post-Olympic tours of different countries by the major teams. Undoubtedly, American youth would be particularly eager to see the United States and Soviet teams on exhibition tour together in both our country and the USSR."

THE SIGNATURES on the peace greetings were obtained by the youth organization on Chicago beaches and at ball parks, among young people of all races, creeds and religions.

Many wrote messages of congratulations to the American track and field stars who broke long-standing Olympic records.

The message to the athletes of all nations stated:

"The experience of the 1952 Olympic Games shows how readily mutual understanding and respect can be achieved by peoples

of different countries once artificial barriers are removed. We firmly believe that it is equally possible for the statesmen of the leading nations to achieve understanding and peace—once they come together around the conference table sincerely negotiate. Actually, this is the only way to avoid a useless world slaughter."

CITES ROLE OF REACTIONARY POLES IN PARTY PLATFORMS

To the Editor:

The Republican and Democratic conventions are now history. Although the pro-fascist and labor-hater Robert A. Taft did not get the nomination, we must keep in mind that an equally dangerous enemy to peace and to working people, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, won the Republican nomination.

Reactionaries of all national groups rallied under the leadership of Charles Rozmarek and B. Gunther who submitted a resolution through Republican Committeeman Peska calling for the nullification of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

They have convinced the Republican leadership that they represent the six million Poles, the Czechs, the Lithuanians, the Latvians, the Estonians and all other people in the Eastern European People's Democracies who were liberated from the land barons by their efficient underground and the aid of the Soviet Union.

Assisted by Arthur Bliss Lane and John Foster Dulles, these Polish reactionaries succeeded in placing their demands into the Republican platform, and adopted unanimously.

Since it is known that there isn't much difference in policies between the Republican and Democratic Parties, these war-mongering reactionaries, Rozmarek and Gunther, were able to put over the same program in the Democratic convention. To do this

they secured the help of such politicians as Dingel, Gordon, Klyczynski, Sieminski and Zablocki.

In addition to this, Rozmarek spoke before the Democratic resolutions committee and demanded that the Democratic Party go on record for breaking off diplomatic relations with the Eastern People's Democracies.

There is enormous work ahead for the peace-loving progressive people in the United States to stop this avalanche toward war. These reactionaries are not satisfied with the 125,000 casualties in Korea, but are preparing for total war.

STEVE CZERNIEC.

Form Two-State Airports Group

ELIZABETH

A MEETING of New York and New Jersey officials last week formed a liaison committee to co-ordinate efforts of groups in both states to curtail flight operations, reduce noise and eliminate low flying at Newark, LaGuardia and Idlewild airports, all under control of the Port of New York Authority.

New Jersey representatives on the committee are Mayor Kirk of Elizabeth and Newark Corporation Council Handler.

Plans to raise a fund of \$100,000 to underwrite the fight against the airports also were developed at the meeting, according to State Senator Hand of Union.

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Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which off-set the Dixiecrat bolt. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-mouth promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proposed to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already inadequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchman he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banana oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prudence" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

AGAINST these maneuvers of both old parties to hold the Negro people's allegiance while the Dixiecrats were being given a boost into the rulers' saddle, Paul Robeson, the baritone and people's leader spoke up this week.

"We (the Negro people) must demand now, not merely more elaborate promises," Robeson declared in a prepared statement on the civil rights crisis, "but prompt and effective action."

Robeson, who has led two mass delegations to Washington on civil rights issues since the close of World War II, urged the Negro people unitedly and on a non-partisan basis to:

- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."
- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.
- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds that such ratification would be "out of date."

This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate" charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference.

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations.

H. E. Shri R/R. Sakana, Indian high commissioner told the

conference: "The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed. . . . Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation.

He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

THIS DRAMATIC LEAFLET (right) of Olympic friendship between the athletes of our country and the Soviet Union was distributed in the tens of thousands by the Young Peoples Conference for Peace in New York City. It got a great response and full agreement with the question posed. "The camera caught Balanchik of the Soviet Union, after he had congratulated winner Harrison Dillard, center, turning to congratulate runner up Jack Davis. Balanchik finished third in the high hurdles. This theme of respect and friendship between athletes ran all through the Olympics, won in the last day by the U. S. after the surprising Soviet team, in its first Olympics, had led for 15 days. A large surge of swim points, a thrilling basketball victory over the speedy Soviet five, and an unprecedented five boxing titles (by five Negro boxers) did the trick on the last day. It was the greatest competitive Olympics of them all.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovellette, right, and Otar Korkilia, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 36-25 over a Soviet team which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical driving type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovellette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to beat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they would see each other on the basketball floor again.

"I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)"

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were echoed at Helsinki by the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russians speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet aviators eating together, swapping umbrellas, lending each other equipment?

Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlegrounds; put the shot, not throw grenades.

And WE WANT TO, AND INSIST THAT THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS ACT IN THE SPIRIT OF THE OLYMPICS BY SITTING DOWN AND NEGOTIATING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN KOREA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left) being congratulated by E. Balanchik of Russia after the American star had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Harrison Dillard (1952) of the United States. At right is another competitor, E. R. Webb of Australia.

IF ATHLETES CAN SHAKE HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP, WHY NOT OUR GOVERNMENTS? END THE WAR IN KOREA NOW! NEGOTIATE FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT! WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOW!

Issued by the YOUNG PEOPLES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, 111 W. 42nd St., NYC

Sound Last Call To Put Over PP Petition Drive

CHICAGO. — In a letter directed to many groups here, leaders of the Illinois Progressive Party urged an "all-out effort in the days up to August 14 in the drive to put the Progressive Party National and State candidates on the Illinois ballot.

"The next days will decide the fate of the drive to put peace on the Illinois ballot in 1952" wrote James H. Wishart, State Director and Albert Janney, Assistant State Director.

"Any failure or apathy now in the face of the urgent need for 10,000 signatures in Cook County is direct service to the big business pro-war forces which dictated the nominations of both Eisenhower and Stevenson. . . The signatures your organization can collect may spell the difference between defeat and victory."

Specifically the Progressives requested: (1)—squads of canvassers to collect signatures in neighborhoods and shops day-by-day over the next few days; (2) the return of all signatures to the Progressive Party office by August 14. (Signatures gathered after that date should be brought to the office immediately for final processing before the 18th of August.

Vincent Hallinan, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party will be in Chicago on Sept. 6 to speak at a mass meeting at Temple Hall, 330 South Marshfield.

Tickets are now on sale at the Progressive Party office, 166 W. Washington.

Beauharnais Forms New Racist Violence Group

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Joe Beauharnais, Chicago's No. 1 racist mobster, is back in business with a new outfit, new headquarters and a new program of anti-Negro violence. The head of the notorious White Circle League is now also the chairman of Nationalist Party, with offices in a store front at 919 N. Milwaukee Ave.

And Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, who recently reported that he had put the violence-inciting Beauharnais out of business, had better look again. The state administration had succeeded in getting a puny \$200 fine against Beauharnais for promoting riots against the Negro people.

IN a seven-page report to his members, Beauharnais showed his contempt for the \$200 fine, making it clear that he is ready to continue promoting such racist outbreaks as those in Cicero, Illinois, Peoria Street and Park Manor.

"The fact is," Beauharnais told his followers, "that we have been extremely busy in strengthening the foundations of our organization and preparing ourselves for the opportune moment to move forward in the direction of accomplishing all our aims and purposes. That moment is now." (The last sentence is capitalized and underlined).

BEAUHARNAIS' new Nationalist Party held a three-day convention recently at the Como Inn, 546 N. Milwaukee Ave.

This parley, which brought together some of the most virulent racists in the U. S. adopted what they called "a program of real ac-

tion."

This program, which reaches a new low in Klan-like depravity, is clearly the basis for state prosecution — and not a \$200 fine either!

Governor Stevenson's attorney general can secure documentary evidence of Beauharnais' seditious attacks on the democratic provisions of the U. S. Constitution and outright hate instigation against the Negro and Jewish people.

IN BEAUHARNAIS' new literature, Negroes are referred to as "beasts." A front page display, with an inflammatory call for "race purity," carries the following verse:

"The White Man's rights shall never die!

"And Federal bureaucrats, Federal Guns

"Shall not deter the White Man's sons,

"From fighting for God's racial plan

"Of segregating Beast and Man."

Illinois state law contains numerous provisions for prosecuting conspiracies to create riots and those who defame racial and religious minorities. However, it is up to the state administration to initiate legal action.

ment did not reflect the militant mood of the workers. They are prepared to fight back all along the line.

★

ONE other question of real concern to the steelworkers as well as to all other people, is the increase in the price of steel by a minimum of \$5.20 per ton. This is sheer highway robbery in broad daylight.

As the Daily Worker editorial of July 23 stated:

"The terms of the settlement reached were substantially those to which Bethlehem Steel agreed a month earlier. The general settlement could have been reached then. But the settlement, as Philip Murray pointed out, was vetoed by the combined 'Big Six.' It is now obvious the steelworkers were forced to hunger four weeks longer, and about a million other workers suffered layoffs for the period, because Big Steel was determined to extort the price it sought, in addition to furthering its anti-union designs."

★

DURING the last few weeks of the strike, thousands of steelworkers indicated their indignation over the inadequate relief set-up in the strike. This, coupled with the failure of the steel union to accept the Lewis offer of \$10 million and the starvation policies of the municipal and state governments, brought many signs of resentment of the steelworkers to the fore. This took place both on the union floor and on the picket lines.

Many unions, such as the IAM and the UAW, announced their readiness to contribute food to the striking steelworkers if the steel union would ask for help. This did not happen in spite of the great need among many workers.

More than 600 baskets of food were distributed to Lake County by the progressive organizations who distributed well over a thousand dollars worth of food in South Chicago in the course of the strike.

In addition, some of the progressive-led union brought several thousand dollars worth of food both to the South Chicago and

STEVENSON CAN ACT NOW!

GOV. STEVENSON last week paid a "secret" midnight visit to the shrine of Abraham Lincoln, near the state capital.

We earnestly hope the trip was more for inspiration than for effect. Certainly, Presidential candidate Stevenson can gain much from the thinking and action of the "Great Emancipator."

Civil rights is one of the burning questions of the moment. And the people want action now instead of campaign talk.

Gov. Stevenson, while he is still Governor, has an excellent opportunity to prove whether he means business or bunk.

We ask our readers to join with us in making these demands on Stevenson for action now:

• That he issue an executive order creating a state FEPC—in line with the 1948 platform of the Illinois Democratic Party.

• That he call on the Illinois Attorney General to prosecute Joseph Beauharnais and the White Circle League forcefully enough to put them out of the race hatred business for good.

Irwin Franklin Re-Arrested as He Ends 14-Month Frameup Term

CHICAGO.—Irwin Franklin, former Chicago distributor of Soviet films, was arrested in deportation proceedings last week as he was leaving the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind. in a move by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Charged with past membership in the Communist Party under provisions of the McCarran Law, he was brought to Chicago under custody. Bail was set at \$5,000.

On the morning of his arrest, Mr. Franklin was scheduled to be released from the federal jail where he had served 14 months on a conviction of having falsely claimed to be a United States citizen, and failing to register as an alien during World War II.

★

FRANKLIN, who came to this country 49 years ago at the age of four, thought that he had become a citizen automatically when his father had been granted citizenship.

The political frame-up victim, for all practical purposes, never became a free man upon completion of his sentence. Without warnings he was taken into custody by the immigration police inside the prison.

Mrs. Bernice Franklin, his wife, protested that he was maneuvered out of the prison by immigration agents while she was locked in a visiting cubicle by prison guards, and his attorney, Max R. Naiman, was detained for "consultation" by Warden J. E. Overlade.

★

WITH Mrs. Franklin were their two boys, Donald and Bobby, who had seen their father once only during their 14 months separation.

"Hundreds of Chicagoans who were momentarily stunned at hearing of Franklin's callous treatment, rapidly changed plans for a city-wide reception in his honor on Aug. 16 at the Chopin Cultural Center to combine the reception with a determined mass protest against the Justice Department's vindictive action."

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born urged that telegrams be sent immediately to Attorney General James P. McGranery in Washington, D. C. protesting the continued persecution of Irwin Franklin, and demanding that he be allowed to remain in this country with his wife, and their two sons.

★

IN the course of the strike, Murray as well as the local leadership felt compelled to denounce the corporations in resounding terms. Now that the strike is over, the "CIO News" of July 23 announced that Murray and Fairless, the president of U. S. Steel, will make a joint speaking tour of the U. S. Steel plants "as a step in helping promote better labor-management relations."

This is the height of irony, after the longest strike in the history of the steel industry. It is Murray's aim to "patch up" the differences between the workers and the company. This will not be an easy job.

On the contrary, the growing anti-company sentiment will not be stemmed by well soap-

STILL OWES FINE
WASHINGTON (FP).—Former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, witch-hunter who left his payroll padding showing and got caught, still owes the U. S. a \$10,000 fine levied against him Dec. 9, 1949.

Have you sent a birthday card to Eugene Dennis? He will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10—behind prison walls. His address is: Eugene Dennis, PMB 71488, Atlanta, Ga.

Chicago Steelworker Views the Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

however, to deny the steelworkers the opportunity to correct many weak parts of the agreement.

One of the most glaring weaknesses in these contracts that cannot wait until 1954 for correction is the failure to have an FEPC clause in the contracts.

Other weaknesses dealing with grievance procedure, seniority and

speedup will undoubtedly be fought out in the daily struggle of the steelworkers long before 1954.

The steelworkers stood solid during the strike. They fought back against company arrogance and disruptive propaganda by the companies. But the steelworkers as the result of their magnificent struggle deserved a better settlement.

In the East, the Jones & Laughlin workers, as well as the workers at the large Crucible Steel Co., held out against going back to work for several days after the strike was called off, seeking some improvements in the settlement.

★

GARY Local 1014, the largest steel local, at its first meeting after the strike settlement, voted to send a protest to the national wage policy committee of the union against the failure to get retroactivity to Jan. 1.

In a most significant action, the membership also voted to table the settlement statement of the international wage policy committee, as a protest against the failure to win other gains.

Within days after the settlement, stoppages broke out in South Chicago at both the Republic and U.S. Steel plants against speedup and the elimination of jobs, as well as in East Chicago and other centers.

While the workers are not satisfied with the settlement by a long shot, they have effectively served notice on the companies that they will not tolerate any tampering with working conditions in the mills. This militant spirit inside the mills can force many additional concessions from the companies.

The companies figure that after eight weeks of strike, the workers are weak. The South Chicago and Lake County workers have already

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NOW showing at the Cinema Annex
Theatre, Kedzie and Madison: "Russian
Ballad" and "Before Him All Kneel
Trembled" with Anna Magnana.

GREET Irwin Franklin, war-hysteria victim, upon his release from prison. Reception Aug. 16 at 8 p.m., Chopin Cultural Center, 1541 North Leavitt St. Sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Contribution \$1.25—in-cludes refreshments and entertainment.

HEAR the facts about the Rosenberg Case. Public meeting, Sat., Aug. 16, 8 p.m., at Curtis Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan. Admission 75 cents. Auspices: Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY speaks on "What I Saw in China and Russia." Friday evening, Aug. 15, 8 p.m., at Chopin Center, 1541 N. Leavitt. Donation \$1. Auspices: Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

HOLD open Sat. night, Sept. 6! Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan comes! People's Hall, 270 S. Marshfield.

THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE PUBLIC MEETING

SATURDAY
AUGUST 17 — 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS BUILDING
Curtis Hall
410 S. MICHIGAN AVE.

SPEAKERS
RABBI S. BURN YAMPOI

NELSON ALGREN
Famous Novelist

JOSEPH BRAININ
National Chairman
Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Admission: 75 cents, tax included

Auspices: Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

Many Protest 20-Year Sentence for Steve Nelson in 'Sedition' Frameup

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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Sedition Act Born in Effort To Smash 1919 Steel Strike

THOMAS J. KENNEDY, now secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, led 1,000 coal miners on Harrisburg to demand the defeat of the Sedition Act. That was in 1919 when the national convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously denounced the law, and labor leaders warned that it was directly aimed at breaking the great 1919 steel strike which William Z. Foster was leading in the AFL at the time.

In 1952, labor, and particularly the miners and steelworkers of Pennsylvania, have a greater stake than ever in defeating the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. For as applied in the Steve Nelson case in Pittsburgh, the Sedition Act goes much further than the federal Smith and McCarran Acts which the CIO and more and more labor and liberal groups are opposing today.

HYMEN SCHLESINGER,

Unions See Defeat of Sen. Martin as Key Job

HARRISBURG. — The prospect of defeating Sen. Edward Martin, Republican candidate for reelection to the U. Senate, was placed before the labor movement in Pennsylvania when the state AFL, whose leadership has played footsy with this arch reactionary in the past, decisively rejected his candidacy and unanimously endorsed his Democratic opponent for the Senate, former federal Judge Guy Bard.

Similar action is expected to be taken by the CIO.

At the same time independent voters were putting forward the prospect of defeating Democratic candidate for State Supreme Court Judge James Montgomery, whose 20-year sentence of working-class leader Steve Nelson and 23-month sentence of Nate Alpert for fighting Jim Crow, are widely condemned.

The addition of Judge Montgomery to a state Supreme Court which already has his friend Judge Musmanno, the McCarthyite of the Democratic Party and Judge Bell, one of the state's leading spokesmen for the steel and coal barons, is considered a serious menace to the labor movement.

Judge Montgomery's Republic-

Pittsburgh labor and civil rights attorney, in discussing the recent sedition trials which framed up James Dolsen, The Worker correspondent, Andy Onda, working class and Communist leader, and Steve Nelson, warned that these Pittsburgh cases, particularly Nelson's were setting a pattern for the denial of any rights to all to alleged Communists.

"The section in the state sedition law," Schlesinger emphasized, "which makes criminal any action that tends to bring the government into disrespect is a dragnet which can snare any labor leader criticizing actions of the authorities in a time of strike."

THE PENNSYLVANIA Sedition Act, is one of 39 such measures passed in various states after

By ART SHIELDS

THE FIGHT for Steve Nelson's freedom from his 20-year sentence in Pittsburgh, where he is held without bail, is becoming world-wide. Workers' newspapers in London, Rome, Paris, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw, Moscow and other world capitals are voicing their horror at the savage punishment of this fearless anti-fascist and peace leader.

And liberty-lovers abroad are cabling their protests to America. They are hailing Steve Nelson as an uncompromising opponent of the bloody and useless war in Korea. And they are lauding him for his courage in standing in the way of the Third World War plans of the Steel Trust profiteers in Pittsburgh.

An active campaign for Steve's freedom inside the United States is accompanying this international protest movement. The Civil Rights Congress has voted to raise

\$60,000 for Nelson's release at a conference of CRC delegates from the biggest industrial states in Pittsburgh.

This \$60,000 fund will be used for legal expenses and mass work. It will help not only Nelson but his five other comrades now awaiting trial with him in a new frameup under the Federal Smith Act. This second frameup is called the "Pittsburgh Six" case.

The international campaign, meanwhile, is being aided by many personal friends of Steve Nelson. These men are the Englishmen, Scots, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Russians and others who fought against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco in Spain.

Steve Nelson was a front line commander in that heroic anti-fascist struggle [see the life story of Nelson in the Magazine Section] as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

These veterans are responding today to the call of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of 23 W. 26 St., New York City, for help in the fight.

Protests are being cabled to



STEVE NELSON

Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Pa., and to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the leader of the reactionary "Americans Battling Communism" group of Pittsburgh, who sentenced Steve, after denying him a fair trial.

One protesting group of 1,200 (Continued on Page 8)

World War I. The new use in 1952 of this old measure in Pennsylvania is a warning that this act must be defeated in the Nelson



THOMAS KENNEDY

case otherwise labor throughout the state and nation will face similar treatment as the big business interests try to break down the

(Continued on Page 8)

NELSON CONFIDENT AS HE OUTLINES PATH OF STRUGGLE

"Democracy is indivisible. There'll be no democracy at all if I am treated in fascist-like style"—Steve Nelson, in a letter from the Iron City Jail in Pittsburgh.

IN HIS LETTERS to friends, Steve Nelson shows the same confidence in the people, and his courage and fight-back spirit, that inspired all those who heard of the court battle he conducted single-handedly when he declared: "I am defending the right to advocate peace in this court, whatever the consequences may be to myself. I am defending peace in Korea against the Mellons and the United States Steel Corp., and the other bigwar profiteers."

Nelson sent a message recently to a Civil Rights Congress Conference organizing a campaign to free him on bail:

"I greet you and thank you because I feel that around my being,

the welfare of our people is wrapped. So that in a sense the name Steve Nelson is a symbol in this fight."

"We must show that this case is really not the Steve Nelson case, but the case of all decent Americans, especially labor and the Negro people."

OUTLINING a campaign to teach leaders of all labor and liberal groups, no matter how they disagree with Nelson's political beliefs, and a mass campaign to reach workers, Nelson emphasized: "Let's stop all being generals making plans for each other. Let's each and every leader try to put some small part of this plan into practice."

In a recent letter to John Holton, Pennsylvania director of the Civil Rights Congress, Nelson declared:

"I feel that my frameup can (Continued on Page 8)

Steel Fabricating Workers Fight Speedup Maneuvers

PHILADELPHIA.—Despite the settlement of the steel strike, more than 13,000 fabricating steel workers at the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. and General Steel Castings, a Baldwin subsidiary, were still battling last week for substantial wage increases and improved contracts.

The major obstacle to contract settlements at both plants is a company demand for certain "management rights" which workers say

would result in widespread layoffs, speedup, rate-cutting and deterioration of working conditions.

Negotiations between General Steel and CIO Steelworkers Local 2323 were reported to have been broken off last week over company refusal to make wage increases retroactive to last May when the contract expired.

AT BALDWIN, where wage rates are considerably below those in basic steel, the company has indicated it will grant the same settlement made in basic steel, if the workers will accept contract provisions allowing the company arbitrarily to set job standards and cross-classification of jobs. Baldwin workers are reported

unanimous in their rejection of these proposals since they would result in an estimated 30 percent layoff and unprecedented speedup.

The Baldwin contract expired Feb. 15, and the 10,000 Baldwin workers, represented by CIO Steel Locals 2443, 1278 and 2180, have been working under the old contract renewed on a day-to-day basis.

THE DEMAND for "management rights" projected by both these firms is in line with the general drive by the steel industry to weaken the CIO steel union and smash the workers' hard won gains.

Many workers say that if so (Continued on Page 8)

The STEVE NELSON STORY See Magazine center fold

Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which off-set the Dixiecrat bolt. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-mouth promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proposed to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already inadequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchman he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banana oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prorogues" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

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- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."
- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.
- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 5)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds

that such ratification would be "out of date." This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate" charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference.

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations.

H. E. Shri R/R. Saksena, Indian high commissioner told the

conference:

"The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed. . . . Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

"There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation."

He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

THIS DRAMATIC LEAFLET (right) of Olympic friendship between the athletes of our country and the Soviet Union was distributed in the tens of thousands by the Young Peoples Conference for Peace in New York City. It got a great response and full agreement with the question posed. The camera caught Balanchik of the Soviet Union; after he had congratulated winner Harrison Dillard, center, turning to congratulate runner up Jack Davis. Balanchik finished third in the high hurdles. This theme of respect and friendship between athletes ran all through the Olympics, won in the last day by the U. S. after the surprising Soviet team, in its first Olympics, had led for 15 days. A large surge of swim points, a thrilling basketball victory over the speedy Soviet five, and an unprecedented five boxing titles (by five Negro boxers) did the trick on the last day. It was the greatest competitive Olympics of them all.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovellette, right, and Otar Korkila, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 36-25 over a Soviet team which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical driving type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovellette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to beat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they would see each other on the basketball floor again.

"I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)"

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were echoed at Helsinki by the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russians speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet crewmen eating together, swapping cabbages, lending each other equipment?

Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlefields; put the shot, not three grenades.

And we want to, and insist that the heads of governments act in the spirit of the Olympic by sitting down and negotiating a peaceful settlement of differences in Korea and throughout the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left) being congratulated by K. Balanchik of Russia after the American who had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Harrison Dillard (1952) of the United States. At right is another competitor, R. E. Wolberg of Australia.

IF ATHLETES CAN SHAKE HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP, WHY NOT
OUR GOVERNMENTS? END THE WAR IN KOREA NOW!
NEGOTIATE FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT! WRITE OR
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Issued by the YOUNG PEOPLES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, 111 W. 42nd St., NYC

Arnall Predicts Steady Rise in Food Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall today predicted that food price increases will be "constant and steady" in the months ahead. He said price increases for steel and other metals will contribute to a spiraling cost of living.

Arnall, in a television interview, said "it may be necessary" for President Truman to call a special session of Congress on price controls.

Price officials said Arnall is scheduled to meet with Truman tomorrow afternoon.

Associates stated Arnall intends to resign by Sept. 1.

Citing the fact that food prices are now the highest on record, Arnall said:

"In the months ahead this in-

crease in the price of food, in my judgment, will be constant and steady. The steel price increase, copper price increases, aluminum increases, all push the cost of living upward."

He criticized the "inadequate" price control law which prevents his agency from controlling prices of fruits and vegetables, fresh, frozen and canned.

Americans, he said, are going to "feel . . . very severely" the rise in food costs.

In addition, he said, budget cuts have forced his agency to fire more than half its employees "at a time when the cost of living is the highest in the nation's history."



A TENT CITY serves Bakersfield, Calif., after some buildings were declared unsafe following earthquake. Here officials register voters in a tent temporarily serving as County Clerk's office.

Amsterdam, N.Y., Carpet Strikers Reject Offer

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

A CIO Textile Workers Union spokesman said today the union has rejected the latest company offer in the 10-week Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. strike.

Fred J. Krokenberger, local union business manager, said the rejected agreement was "not exactly the same" as that which ended a nine-week walkout at the Alexander Smith carpet plant in Yonkers, last week. That settlement included a 9 to 10-cent hourly pay hike, increased hospitalization benefits and improvements in working conditions.

Some 3,600 are on strike here.

SIGN SEAMEN'S PACT

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).

Members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, at port meetings on the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts voted unanimously to accept a 5 percent wage increase settlement of their 63-day strike which has tied up more than 100 vessels.

Maritime Federation Proposal Being Discussed by Seattle Unions

SEATTLE, Wash. — The dramatic proposal of West Coast longshoremen that a new Maritime Federation of the Pacific be organized has been under heavy discussion by the Joint Policy Committee of the Maritime Unions in Seattle, as well as other coast ports.

The committee, representing four maritime unions, took no action on the proposal, but its delegates will raise the subject for discussion at forthcoming union meetings, it was learned. Maritime locals in other ports are also considering the proposal.

The Seattle policy body was formed of representatives of the Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen, Longshoremen and Ma-

rine Cooks & Stewards, to combat the threat of raids by Harry Lundenberg's AFL Sailors Union machine.

Settlement of the SUP strike without Lundenberg upsetting the status quo in jurisdiction, as he sought to do, was regarded as a victory for the unity bodies forged in Seattle, Portland and Wilmington.

The joint policy committees will continue to meet as permanent committees, spokesmen announced.

Port meetings of the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Wilmington and San Francisco gave enthusiastic endorsement to the federation idea. Rank and filers

took the floor to speak in favor of MCS' participation. The Wilmington branch of MCS unanimously voted to support the ILWU caucus recommendation.

The written proposal for a

new federation was put forward in a report by the ILWU's coast labor relations committee which was unanimously accepted by the 82 delegates to the caucus earlier this month.

APPROACH 97, COLLECT 93 PEACE SIGNATURES

STOCKTON, Cal.

Nine members of the Stockton Peace Council broke the ice for peace in this city at a recent weekend by approaching 97 residents and collecting 93 signatures for a five power peace pact in one hour.

It was the first time such activities had been conducted in Stockton and the peace workers, who

were anticipating difficulties, were frankly overwhelmed at the positive response.

Only one of the four who refused to sign expressed disagreement with the petition, which calls for negotiations for peace between the major world powers. The remaining three voiced sympathy for the petition but feared loss of jobs if they signed.

A Book to Stir the Heart of Working-Class America! A LANTERN FOR JEREMY

The New Novel by
V. J. JEROME

W. E. B. DuBOIS

"A Lantern for Jeremy is not only a poignantly beautiful work of art, but a human document of evident authenticity."

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"A real and beautiful book. The little Polish village became as real to me as a village in New England. The style is a perfect garment for the story. The book deserves to become a classic."

PAUL ROBESON:

"How tender, how warm, how melodious, how embracing of a whole way of life of the great Jewish people, a people so like my own. V. J. Jerome wields a pen far mightier than many swords."

JOSEPH NORTH

(Political Affairs):

"This book of Jerome's is a triumph of socialist humanism and realism. . . . It glows with confidence in oppressed and struggling humanity. It is a literary achievement of a high order. Here the social scientist is socialist artist, and he continues to teach the great message of abiding faith in the capacity of the working masses for struggle, for heroism, for ultimate victory."

KENNETH LESLIE

(The Protestant):

"The appearance of A Lantern for Jeremy is a literary event of first magnitude. It is remarkable in both substance and form. In the telling, it reminded us of the best of the Irish story tellers. The village and all such villages are lost now, ground into the dust, but here it lives and sings and gropes in the dark and suffers terribly. The lad grows in it and with it and out of it and never completely leaves it. Revolution touches it and it leaps from medieval death to modern life, just as now remote villages in Asia open centuries in a day."

ALBERT MALTZ:

"What does V. J. Jerome, Communist, alleged conspirator, reveal about himself in the course of a book of candid childhood sketches . . . with its particular quality of a memory so wonderfully distilled—a book, moreover, written in maturity and in the snatched hours of a busy life? One finds love of people, tenderness for people, compassion for people, faith in the strength of people . . . one finds a dream of the liberation of all mankind from poverty, racism, ignorance, and brutality."

PHINEAS J. BIRON

(B'nai B'rith Messenger):

"A Lantern for Jeremy is a sensitive, beautifully written novel which will not get the plaudits it rightfully deserves. Why? Because the author, V. J. Jerome, is a Communist, and that's the way our literary critics operate."

BARBARA GILES:

"It is very difficult to present an adult world through the fresh and wondering perception of a child—even an unusually responsive child—and still keep it adult. That Jerome has done most admirably. This book is a real weapon for the enrichment of our understanding and the strengthening of morale in the people's struggle."

AARON MAXWELL

(Canadian Jewish Weekly):

"V. J. Jerome has created a novel of luminous beauty and startling perception in A Lantern for Jeremy. Jewish readers will be reminded of a modern-day, more disciplined Sholem Aleichem; Jewish and non-Jewish reader alike will be fascinated by the skill, accuracy and artistry wherewith Jerome has penned his story."

ALBERT E. KAHN

"A beautiful, beautiful book. Not only a novel—it is a poem. I am reading it slowly, feeling enriched by every sentence, knowing what I know when I read about children in Nexa, Gorki and Holland—that the words are of a universal language, the language of a loving heart."

YURI SUHL:

"The author has turned to the most creative and life-giving source of language—to the people, and his language is buoyant with humor and imagery. Without ever succumbing to the temptations of the quaint and the exotic, Jerome has rendered the way of life of the Old Polish ghetto town Volozhin with all its tonalities, hues, and shades, and the tones are true, the colors real, the variations indigenous, unique."

ALFRED KREYMBORG:

"A priceless book in the awakening of a small Polish boy to his dark surroundings, one learns a great deal about the growing human heart, the true art of learning at all times, and how truth and beauty must prevail over evil forces everywhere."

HOLLAND ROBERTS:

"When the history of this time is written, perhaps no more scathing commentary will be made than the persecution of a man who could write such a book."

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A CALL is being circulated for a Pennsylvania Peace Convention to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 13-14, at the Philographic Arts Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St. The Convention will prepare a people's platform for peace, freedom, and security for the presidential peace ticket which is running Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice-President on the Progressive Party ballot line.

Urging attendance by religious leaders, organized labor, Republicans, Democrats, and all other political groupings, the call declares: "You will not commit yourself to a political party. You will be committed only to peace, and to join in the fight for peace."

A PEACE PICNIC with tempting food for the whole family, supervised children's play, wading in the Wissahickon, musical entertainment, and a chance to meet women from all political parties, is being held Sunday, Aug. 10, from noon to six p.m., by the Philadelphia Women for Peace, at Bluebell Hill in Fairmount Park, reached by the Route E bus.

AN APPEAL to every American to talk to neighbors and shop mates and get into politics was broadcast by Tillman Oglesby, Jr., Associate Director of the Progressive Party, last week. The broadcast was one of the regular weekly series. The Peacemakers on the Air, heard every Friday at 8:30 p.m. over station WHAT.

Steel Speedup

(Continued from Page 1)

called "management rights" are granted, their union would relinquish its power to defend their wages and working conditions.

This drive by the steel industry arises out of a sharp drop in the use of steel in the consumer goods industries and the failure of the arm economy to take up this slack.

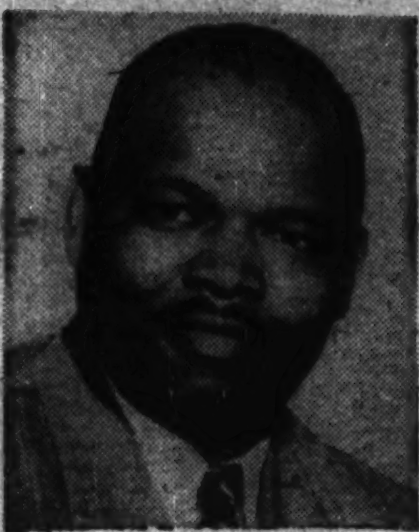
Further, there is widespread anger in steel communities at the Truman Administration's granting of a steel price increase. Steel workers say the resulting increase in the cost of living will wipe out the wage raise they won.

There is rising sentiment, therefore, for heightened non-partisan and independent political activity by the steel workers to guarantee that their hard-won economic gains are not undermined through political maneuvers by the Democratic Party which poses as a friend of labor, or by the Republican Party which openly backs the attacks of the steel trusts on the steel workers.

Fight for Negro Representation Grows, Bar Group Lists Three for Judgeships

PHILADELPHIA.—The campaign for Negro representation in higher governmental posts scored an important advance here last week when the Philadelphia Bar Association listed three Negroes among the 19 names recommended to President Truman and Gov. Fine for judicial appointments.

They are Municipal Court Judge Herbert Millen, and attorney Theodore Spaulding, both recommended for appointment by Gov. Fine to a Common Pleas Court vacancy; and Walter A. Gay, Jr., assistant U. S. Attorney in Philadelphia, recommended to President Truman for the federal district judgeship vacated by the resignation of Judge C. K. Bard, Democratic Party candidate for the U. S. Senate.



DAVID P. WIDAMEN, Congressional candidate from Philadelphia's Fourth District on the Progressive Party slate. Mr. Widamen, a trade unionist and registered Republican, is the only Negro nominated for Congress by any party in Pennsylvania.

ALL THREE were among a longer list of Negroes recommended to the Bar Association by the Baptist Ministers Conference, and prior to that, by a number of recently formed committees in the Negro community.

The unprecedented action by the local Bar Association represents the first tangible victory in a rapidly developing movement for Negro representation in high governmental posts that Negro church, civic, business and professional leaders have been organizing the past months in this area.

In Pennsylvania, a Negro population of over half a million has no representative in Congress or the state Senate, and none in the judiciary above the Municipal Court level.

While Bar Association recommendations are not binding, appointments are generally made from their recommended list, and the campaign to win immediate judicial appointments for Negroes now centers on Gov. Fine and President Truman.

ALL LABOR and liberals have a vital stake in the success of this movement for greater democracy in government which is making great strides in the south, and

spreading throughout the country. For the breakdown of Jim Crow in government is in itself a blow at reaction, and is essential for white as well as Negro workers to gain greater Democratic rights.

THIS MOVEMENT can be considered as a local form of independent political activity within the two-party framework, representing the aspirations and demands of the Negro people as a voting bloc of 378,958 people in Philadelphia, and closely linked with the rising Negro liberation movement throughout the country and the rest of the world.

The alliance and unequivocal support of this movement by all labor and liberals would appear essential for any real headway toward a coalition to preserve and advance constitutional rights and American democracy for all Pennsylvanians.

NELSON OUTLINES STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 1)

either be the end to other frame-ups, or if permitted to stand it can start an avalanche against trade union, liberal, Negro leaders and advocates of peace, including the various reform groups in our state.

"I think the reactionary Americans Battling Communism group, and some of its associated judges, such as Musmanno, Montgomery and Gunther, have misjudged the true temper of the people.

"BY THEIR BRAZEN attacks on me over a period of three years, and the frameup attacks on Onda and Dolsen, Carreathers, Albertson and Weissman (the 'Pittsburgh Six' due to be tried with Nelson

under a Smith Act indictment); by the federal government's use of the Smith Act against us before the state sedition trials were concluded; and by the way I was thrown into the Philadelphia prison while bedridden; my 20-year sentence and denial of bail pending appeal—all this has aroused many people to action, as 'never before in local history,' according to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

"I feel that this is that critical moment which, if those who know the score get going now on this case, can save the people of this state great heartaches by building the first dykes to save our civil liberties.

"A MOVEMENT FOR MY BAIL; then a campaign against the use of the Sedition Act by the courts; then a movement for its repeal can crown our efforts with real success. . . .

"Let us not pay the price the German people had to pay because they did not unite in time to stop their lunatic Hitler.

"Musmannoism can be defeated! The first step is to get all, even those who disagree with my views. But they will act because their rights are wrapped up with mine.

"Democracy is indivisible. There'll be no democracy at all if I am treated in fascist-like style."

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5544, Kingessing Station Philadelphia 48, Pennsylvania

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

THIS ADDITION of the Pennsylvania Worker has special space on the Steve Nelson case and the Sedition Act. If you are one of the thousand additional readers being reached by this edition, make it a point to read the Pennsylvania Worker regularly. Subscribe now!

History of the Sedition Act

(Continued from Page 1)

militant fight workers are putting up for their living standards.

IN A RECENT article in the N. Y. Compass, columnist I. F. Stone summarized the Nelson case and said of the Pennsylvania Sedition Act:

"The statute, passed during the Red Scare after World War I, makes criminal any 'writing' or 'utterance' which may bring the government of the U. S. or Pennsylvania into hatred or contempt. This is broad enough to cover many of the speeches and editorials during the recent Republican convention in Chicago. . . .

"The indictment might as well have read 'did incite and encourage Whatchamayacallim to commit Whatdoyoucallit.'"

THE SEDITION ACT was originally introduced during the administration of Gov. Spruill, himself a coal mine, shipyard and newspaper owner who was charged with steamrolling the measure through the legislature.

Its sponsor was a non-union manufacturer named Flynn, who was fronting for the Mellons and for Judge Elbert Cary of U. S. Steel, and the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, led by old Joe Grundy, the Republican machine leader.

They jammed it through in a period when the steel trust was using every means, including unprecedented terror, to break the solid strike of 650,000 steelworkers led by William Z. Foster, now national chairman of the Communist Party and in 1919, an outstanding AFL leader.

Philip Murray, now president of the one million strong CIO Steelworkers Union, was in those days on the steelworkers organizing staff.

On April 22, 1919, virtually every trade union in the state was present at hearings on the bill and demanded its defeat. Among them was Jim Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania AFL who said it would be unacceptable to organized labor.

Morris Phillips, president of the miners of the Pittsburgh district,

who said he spoke for 45,000 miners with 275 locals which had adopted resolutions against the bill.

George Rowan speaking for 50,000 workers in the railroad brotherhoods, said he feared court interpretations.

Well-known liberals aided labor in its fight against the Mellon police measures. Some 40 Philadelphia liberals left their businesses and professions and went to Harrisburg to speak against the bill. Among them was Gifford Pinchot, future liberal governor of Pennsylvania, he spoke as a representative of the state Grange on the joint labor-Grange committee and said it was against free speech.

Others who opposed it were James A. McSparran, master of the State Grange, M. P. Alfus of the International Union of Machinists, Steve McDonald, president of the Scranton Central Labor Union.

THE BILL, HOWEVER, was jammed through, despite the labor liberal opposition and charges by men like Rep. Fowler who declared, "The man who votes for this bill votes against the labor movement in Pennsylvania and the United States. . . ."

The bill during the next seven years was used primarily against members of the newly-formed Communist Party and in 1926 it was used to frame up 11 workers at the Jones and Laughlin steel works in Woodlawn (later Aliquippa), who were planning the organization of a steelworkers' union.

A powerful united front struggle against these frame-ups finally freed the jailed workers.

Since 1929, the "sedition" law has lain quietly on the shelf. Many workers thought the law was as good as dead. But when U. S. troops landed in Korea and the press and radio were launching a new hate campaign against Communists and advocates of peace and a renewed drive to weaken the labor movement, it was dusted off and used again—this time against Steve Nelson and his comrades Andrew Onda and James Dolsen.

Protest Steve Nelson Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)

workers in Essex, England, compared the persecution of Nelson to the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti. "We remember Sacco and Vanzetti," they told Gov. Fine in a protest cable.

Judge Montgomery admitted getting two angry protest cables from Italy several days after he sentenced Nelson to serve 20 years and pay a fine of \$10,000 and also pay the \$13,291.98 "costs" of the frameup against him.

One of the protest cables seemed to disturb Judge Montgomery particularly. It came from Italian Democratic Jurists—an important attorneys' organization, with headquarters in Rome. And the Steel Trust judge admitted that the Italian lawyers' cable hailed the man he had sentenced as "that splendid anti-fascist, Steve Nelson."

The protests from inside the United States have scored a victory

already. They won Nelson's transfer from a rat-infested cell in the isolated "Narcotics" Division of the prison to an ordinary prison cell. Nelson was transferred out of this punishment cell at the demands of a delegation of Civil Rights Congress attorneys, who visited the prison.

This preliminary victory encourages Nelson's friends in the fight to win his release on bail, while his case is being appealed.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams and telephone calls to District Attorney James F. Malone, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, are insisting on Nelson's right to bail. Racketeers get bail—only peace advocates are denied this constitutional right.

The demand for bail is also before the Pennsylvania Superior Court, which is also considering the appeal from the "sedition" conviction.

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The Worker

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Breach Jimcrow At Asbury Pools

By THEODORE JACOBS

ASBURY PARK

THIS COULD be the last summer for jimcrow at the swimming pools and beaches of this famous resort city.

For years Asbury Park's Negro citizens—who number 3,000 or one-fifth of the city's resident population—have been denied use of swimming facilities through a jimcrow policy that has kept Asbury's beach front lily-white.

While business men have made millions of dollars controlling the beaches through profitable leases from the city, Asbury's Negro taxpayers have been compelled either to swim elsewhere or endanger their health by swimming at a segregated narrow strip of beach that is sometimes contaminated.

Today, while segregation remains in effect for the most part, the jimcrow practices appear on the verge of being cracked wide open. Small numbers of Negroes have been able to get on the beaches as a result of mounting pressure from the Progressive Party, the National Association

for the Advancement of Colored People, and others who intend to wipe out the racist bloc on the name of New Jersey.

AN IMPORTANT IMPETUS to the campaign was provided last week when the Progressive Party of Monmouth and Ocean Counties reported it had been notified by Against Discrimination that the Monte Carlo Beach Club would no longer discriminate against Negroes. Until now Monte Carlo has been notorious for its jimcrow practices, against which a three-year legal struggle has been waged.

A party of mixed Negro and white bathers, insisting on their rights, swam at the main Asbury Park beach at the Municipal Beach at 1st Avenue, this weekend. The major breach in jimcrow also occurred at the 4th St. Beach. Unions and other peoples' organizations are urged to take advantage of this winning fight for democracy. The big holdout in Asbury now is the Monte Carlo pool, which has fallen back on old "club member" to remain lily-white.

The state agency told the Pro-

(Continued on Page 8)

Item by Item: Why You Should Vote Progressive

A NUMBER of Jersey items in the press this week prove so clearly the cynical fashion in which both major parties betray the people, the confused sorry role of many so-called liberals, and the reason clear-thinking voters must support Progressive Party and Communist candidates.

Here they are, without comment:

Item No. 1—Nomination of Adlai Stevenson at the Democratic national convention was a victory for the liberal forces according to Sheldon Pollack, N.J. executive secretary of the Americans for Democratic Action. Pollack said the movement to place Stevenson's name before the convention had been a liberal project from its inception and was led by leading members of the ADA. Pollack also praised Archibald S. Alexander, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator for his role in the early phases of the draft-Stevenson movement.

Item No. 2—Rob. Hall, Daily Worker political analyst, in an expose "How Stevenson Worked To Be 'Drafted'":

"The idea of Stevenson's candidacy was apparently born in Wall Street, among the same financial groups which backed Eisenhower for the GOP nomination and still back him for the presidency, despite their interest in Stevenson.

Once the decision to nominate Stevenson was made, a major part of the work fell upon Archibald Alexander, of New Jersey, a corporation lawyer and member of a firm with extensive Wall Street

connections. Like Stevenson and Acheson, Alexander had an expensive eastern education, is an aristocrat and in fact moves in the same social and financial circles as the above-mentioned pair. As former assistant secretary of defense and as a candidate for the Senate, Alexander has the intimate connections with the 'practical' politicians of the Democratic Party in the big city machines in the east."

Item No. 3—T. James Tumulty, a delegate to the Democratic convention, condemned Archibald S. Alexander, Democratic Senate nominee for "retreating from a staunch civil rights stand in backing Gov. Stevenson of Illinois for Presidential nomination.

Item No. 4—Hamilton, N. Y. (AP).—A former undersecretary of the army said yesterday the U. S. no longer was trying "to avoid war at all costs," in a speech prepared for the fourth annual Colgate University foreign policy conference. (Of course, the self-same Alexander).

Item No. 5—Gov. Driscoll charged yesterday that there isn't "any doubt about the hypocrisy of the Democratic position" on the issue of civil rights legislation. "What happened at the Democratic national convention in Chicago settles that issue."

Item No. 6—Harold C. Burton, Harlem GOP leader, charged last Tuesday that Gov. Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey stomped him on his way to the mike at the Republican national convention and urged that he should not press for a strong civil rights plank.

Fire Spurs on Housing Fight

Progressives Urge Controls

WITH ONLY 18 North Jersey municipalities acting in July to assure extension of federal rent control to next April 30, the Progressive Party in Essex County moved into the lead in organizing tenants to force action by their local governing bodies.

Controls will lapse Sept. 30 unless by that date resolutions are adopted by city commissions and town councils stating there is a "substantial" housing shortage in the community and requesting extension of controls. Deputy area rent director John J. Vopelak last week declared that a municipality will be powerless to reestablish controls if it fails to act by the deadline.

Hundreds of towns throughout New Jersey are threatened with sharp rent rises in view of the failure of governing bodies to move. The inaction to date of tenants, unions and progressive organizations and the determination of realty interests to block extension of controls wherever they can.

IN EAST ORANGE the City Council voted 7 to 1 to extend controls, after a two-hour public hearing. Realty interests charging rent-control was "on the road to Socialism," tried to stall action by demanding a survey to determine whether there was a housing shortage. They were answered by Dan Tindall and Tom Levy, spokesmen for the Progressive Party and other tenants.

Mrs. Anita R. Vigoda, Progressive Party candidate for Congress in the 12th District and chairman of the Party's rent committee, was leading the fight for continued controls in Maplewood. The Progressive Party is circulating a petition to the Town Committee urging action before Sept. 30.

THE NUTLEY Progressive Party last week was rallying townspeople to come to the meeting of the Town Commission to support its demand that controls be extended and that new housing be built. Leaflets were distributed, placards were prominently displayed around town and a Progressive Party petition was getting enthusiastic endorsement.

Meanwhile, in North Bergen, more than the tenants in the Summit apartments at 18th Street and Boulevard were planning a rent strike and picket line to protest a \$9.40 rent increase. The project is privately owned, under an FHA-guaranteed mortgage.

When the tenants signed leases in the fall of 1950 they ques-

(Continued on Page 8)

Form Two-State Airports Group

ELIZABETH

A MEETING of New York and New Jersey officials last week formed a liaison committee to co-ordinate efforts of groups in both states to curtail flight operations, reduce noise and eliminate low flying at Newark, LaGuardia and Idlewild airports, all under control of the Port of New York Authority.

New Jersey representatives on the committee are Mayor Kirk of Elizabeth and Newark Corporation Counsel Handler.

Plans to raise a fund of \$100,000 to underwrite the fight against the airports also were developed at the meeting, according to State Senator Hand of Union.



New Trial for GI Sentry

The Court of Military Appeals has ordered a new trial for a 20-year-old New Jersey soldier who was sentenced to ten years at hard labor for allegedly falling asleep while on sentry duty in the Korea war. He is Pvt. Warren C. McConnell of Alloway, N. J., shown in the photo displayed by his parents (above). After his conviction Pvt. Warren wrote his father he had been on continuous duty without sleep for 72 hours when he drew sentry duty on a bitterly cold night.

JERSEYITES STARRED IN OLYMPICS

ANDY STANFIELD, ace Negro sprinter who copped the 200-meter crown and was on the winning 400-meter team, lives in Jersey City. The fact that he was a Seton-Hall star no doubt accounts for Newark papers laying claim to him.

The International News Service (of all things!) reports "basketball referee Vincent Farrell of Newark made a big hit with the Russians, who while winning and dining him, said he was the best official in the Olympic tournament. . . . The Russians asked innumerable questions regarding basketball officiating and discussed the game throughout a long session with Farrell. . . . As he left, his hosts gave him a decorated peasant basket. . . . Farrell said he had not been invited to visit Russia, but added: 'I am ready to go if I get an invitation' (not to mention a visa—Ed.)

In a letter Mal Whitfield, Negro star and 800-meter champion, wrote to the N. J. Afro-American: "Competition here is keen but I have gotten along well with all the athletes and I feel these contests spread more good-will than the folks back home realize. I feel that if the world governments were conducted the way the Olympics are run that the strife and turmoil would be to a large measure eliminated and that the brotherhood of man would be an accomplished fact."

Joe Black, sensational Dodger rookie relief pitcher, told Lester

(Continued on Page 8)

Negro Families Are Blamed Out

NUTLEY.

A RAGING FIRE swept through a 60-year-old wooden tenement here, making 23 Negro families homeless and touching off mounting demands for local government action for fire-prevention ordinances and new public housing.

Only prompt rousing of the many families crowding the old building by a Negro auxiliary policeman next door saved women and children from burning to death in the flimsy frame structure which was not equipped with fire escapes.

The fleeing occupants, most of whom rushed to the street in their nightclothes, lost all their belongings in the flash blaze. Community response to a Red Cross appeal for clothing was generous. The Progressive Party came forward with offers from white residents to take the destitute families into their homes.

IN AN EDITORIAL titled "A Timely Warning" the Nutley Sun revealed that "the Fire Prevention Bureau has known for long that the three tenement houses were a fire risk," and demanded some kind of preventive measures.

"Surely in this modern age, in a rich town like Nutley, there is no need for tinder tenements," the paper declared. "If state laws and town ordinances do not require fire escapes on these buildings, surely where must be some ordinance which would require greater precaution for the safety of the families crowded into the flats, uncomfortable at best. If there are no ordinances giving protection, let the Town Commission move swiftly to correct the oversight."

THE EDITORIAL in the next issue of the Nutley Sun said:

"Nutley has a housing problem and it would be folly to deny it or dodge the responsibility.

"Its solution is possible with Federal aid. It is possible on a local basis. The Town Commission is the authority to decide and act."

The Nutley Progressive Party promptly moved to rouse public response. Hundreds of signatures were secured on petitions which urged the commission to:

1. Provide suitable homes immediately at low rents for the six

(Continued on Page 8)

Civil Rights Congress To Honor E. G. Flynn

NEWARK

IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran labor leader now on trial in Foley Square, the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress will raise \$1,000 for the defense of her and her colleagues, Lewis M. Moroz, executive secretary, has announced.

Miss Flynn, who will celebrate her 62nd birthday on Aug. 7, has many hundreds of friends in this state where she took part in many labor battles, especially in Passaic and Paterson.

Each CRC chapter, according to Moroz, will conduct at least one fund-raising affair between now and Sept. 10.

"The fight against the Smith Act needs a powerful mass people's organization," he added. Accordingly, the CRC is planning a membership campaign, details of which will be mapped at a state gathering later this month.

Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which off-set the Dixiecrat bolt. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-mouth promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proposed to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already inadequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchman he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banana oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prudence" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

AGAINST these maneuvers of both old parties to hold the Negro people's allegiance while the Dixiecrats were being given a boost into the rulers' saddle, Paul Robeson, the baritone, and people's leader spoke up this week.

"We (the Negro people) must demand now, not merely more elaborate promises," Robeson declared in a prepared statement on the civil rights crisis, "but prompt and effective action."

Robeson, who has led two mass delegations to Washington on civil rights issues since the close of World War II, urged the Negro people unitedly and on a non-partisan basis to:

- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."
- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.
- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds that such ratification would be "out of date."

This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution, called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference."

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations.

H. E. Shri R/R. Saksena, Indian high commissioner told the

conference: "The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed. . . . Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation.

He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were echoed at Helsinki by the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russians speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet crewmen eating together, swapping cables, lending each other equipment?

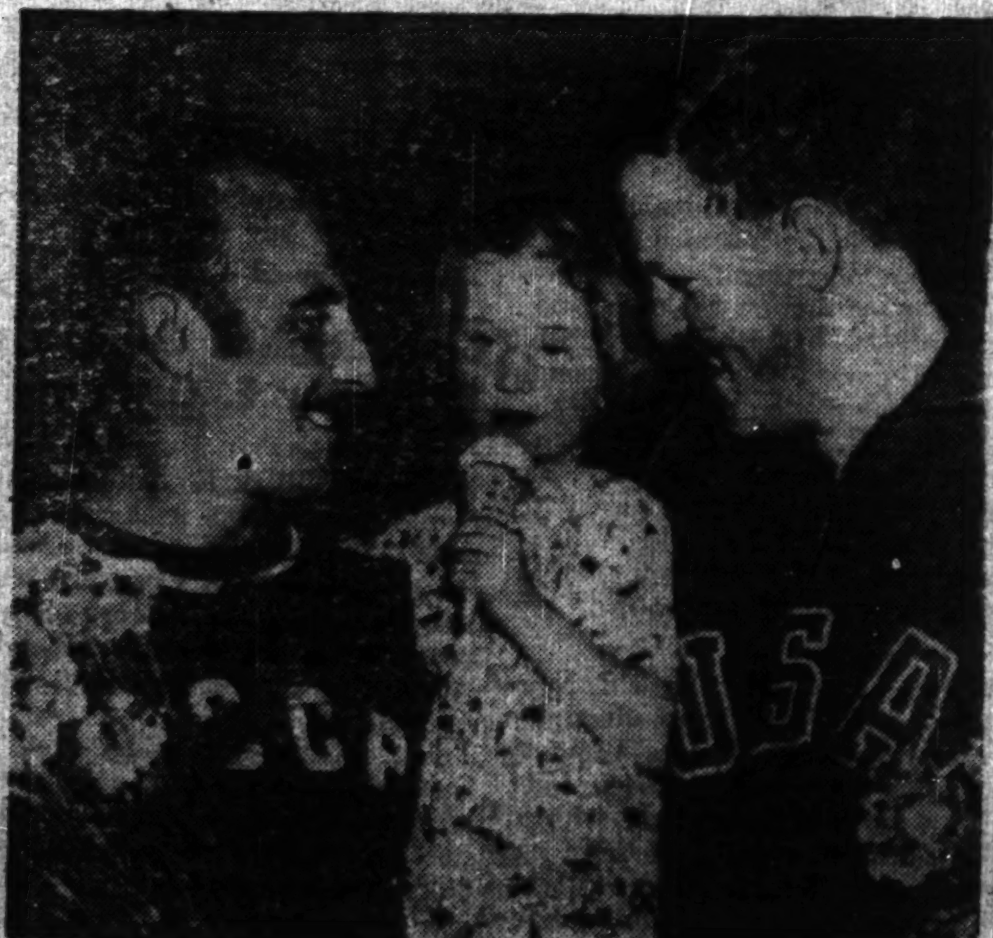
Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlefields; put the shot, not throw grenades.

And we want to, and insist that the heads of governments act in the spirit of the Olympics by sitting down and negotiating a peaceful settlement of differences in Korea and throughout the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left) being congratulated by E. Balanchik of Russia after the American star had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Harrison Dillard (1952) of the United States. At right is another competitor, E. E. Wehberg of Australia.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovelette, right, and Otar Korkilia, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 38-25 over a Soviet team which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical driving type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovelette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to beat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they would see each other on the basketball floor again.

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A TENT CITY serves Bakersfield, Calif., after some buildings were declared unsafe following earthquake. Here officials register voters in a tent temporarily serving as County Clerk's office.

Maritime Federation Proposal Being Discussed by Seattle Unions

SEATTLE, Wash. — The dramatic proposal of West Coast longshoremen that a new Maritime Federation of the Pacific be organized has been under heavy discussion by the Joint Policy Committee of the Maritime Unions in Seattle, as well as other coast ports.

The committee, representing four maritime unions, took no

action on the proposal, but its delegates will raise the subject for discussion at forthcoming union meetings, it was learned. Maritime locals in other ports are also considering the proposal.

The Seattle policy body was formed of representatives of the Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen, Longshoremen and Marine Cooks & Stewards, to combat the threat of raids by Harry Lundenberg's AFL Sailors Union machine.

Settlement of the SUP strike without Lundenberg upsetting the status quo in jurisdiction, as he

sought to do, was regarded as a victory for the unity bodies forged in Seattle, Portland and Wilmington.

The joint policy committees will continue to meet as permanent committees, spokesmen announced.

Port meetings of the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Wilmington and San Francisco gave enthusiastic endorsement to the

federation idea. Rank and files took the floor to speak in favor of MCS' participation. The Wilmington branch of MCS unanimously voted to support the ILWU caucus recommendation.

The written proposal for a new federation was put forward in a report by the ILWU's coast labor relations committee which was unanimously accepted by the 82 delegates to the caucus earlier this month.

APPROACH 97, COLLECT 93 PEACE SIGNATURES

STOCKTON, Cal.

Nine members of the Stockton Peace Council broke the ice for peace in this city at a recent weekend by approaching 97 residents and collecting 93 signatures for a five power peace pact in one hour.

It was the first time such activities had been conducted in Stockton and the peace workers, who

were anticipating difficulties, were frankly overwhelmed at the positive response.

Only one of the four who refused to sign expressed disagreement with the petition, which calls for negotiations for peace between the major world powers. The remaining three voiced sympathy for the petition but feared loss of jobs if they signed.

Amsterdam, N.Y., Carpet Strikers Reject Offer

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

A CIO Textile Workers Union spokesman said today the union has rejected the latest company offer in the 10-week Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. strike.

Fred J. Krokenberger, local union business manager, said the rejected agreement was "not exactly the same" as that which ended a nine-week walkout at the Alexander Smith carpet plant in Yonkers, last week. That settlement included a 9 to 10-cent hourly pay hike, increased hospitalization benefits and improvements in working conditions.

Some 3,600 are on strike here.

Call Communist Election Parley

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call to all State Organizations of the Party for a national election conference Sept. 6 at the Yugoslav Hall.

In issuing the call, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry stated that in this "most crucial" election, the "Party of peace, security, democracy and Socialism must make its voice heard."

The conference will discuss candidates, the election platform, and Communist Party election campaign activity. It will be opened by a public rally which will be held the evening of Sept. 5, at Rockland Palace, 155 St. and Eighth Ave.

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TRAVEL

WOMAN desires share-expenses ride West Coast about Aug. 22. Box 110, The Worker.

Breach Jimcrow At Asbury Pools

(Continued from Page 1)

gressive Party that "if you have any evidence where people have been refused admittance to the pool because of race" the agency should be notified.

The Progressive Party intends to do just that. As Louis Kaplan of Neptune, an executive committee member of the local chapter put it, "The Progressive Party is going swimming."

PLANS were made immediately to test the authenticity of the state unit's assurance of an end to jimcrow at the Monte Carlo Beach Club by urging that Negroes go there. Numerous Negro citizens have also purchased beach tags and intend to use them on the municipal beach.

"The time is ripe for smashing the vicious pattern of jimcrow at this resort town," Kaplan declared. "Inroads have been made and we intend, with the help of others, to make a real change this year."

"Making the facts of what is going on here known to the thousands of people, especially trade unionists, who come down here from New York, Newark, and Jersey City would be a tremendous help."

TECHNICALLY, discrimination is banned by New Jersey's anti-discrimination law obtained after years of struggle. But the manner in which the law is not enforced and therefore is blatantly ignored by white supremacists, was completely obvious during a tour of the beach front by this reporter three weeks ago. Not one Negro was swimming either on the municipal beach at First Avenue or at the privately owned beaches at Third, Fourth and Eighth Avenues. "No, the Negroes don't get on the beaches," a policeman on the force for more than 20 years confided. "The law says you have to let colored people on, but there are ways of getting around the law."

"Of course, if a Negro insists, there is nothing that can be done to stop him from swimming on the municipal beach. But at the privately-operated concessions, as soon as he plunks down his money he is told that it is a club and he has to be a member to go in. That's true of the Monte Carlo."

This conversation took place before the announcement of the State Division Against Discrimination was made. An employee of the pool bore out the policeman.

"The law says you have to admit Negroes. But nobody pays any attention to it. When a Negro asks for a ticket he is told he has to be a member of the club." It is significant that Monte Carlo uses the word "club" in its name.

IF A NEGRO fights for admission to the beach he can succeed, as evidenced by past experiences. However, everything possible to the point of complete refusal is done to discourage people from doing so. Asbury's residents, oppressed by years of discrimination find it safer to swim elsewhere and allow the jimcrow policy to continue.

What happens when a Negro attempts to use the beach was reported in a recent issue of the New Jersey edition of the Afro-American, which told how two women from Newark finally got on the beach July 4.

"They said they were told by white beach employees that only local residents are allowed to use the beach front patronized by whites only, and that they must have a badge which costs \$1," the Afro-American reported. "When they appeared at the main entrance, a woman ticket seller refused to sell them a locker but later gave in."

The general practice is to try

to steer Negroes to the jimcrow Wesley Lake Beach, a narrow section fenced in between Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, a community noted for its white supremacy and anti-Semitism. From time to time the beach has been contaminated by the outpourings of a big drainage pipe.

TAKE THE CASE of a 27-year-old Negro municipal worker. He earns his living cleaning Asbury Park's beaches at night after white citizens get through swimming. He has never used the jimcrow beach in the daytime.

"Legally we can go on the beach," he said, "but they make it so tough on us that we'd rather go to Belmar, three miles away. Sometimes my wife takes the kids swimming on Wesley Beach, but most of the time we just go to Belmar. People who come down here from New York or other parts of New Jersey also go to Belmar."

The beach policy has not been the only means of Negro discrimination practiced on the ocean front. Several years ago the late Canada Lee was refused service in one of the leading boardwalk restaurants. The concessions along the boardwalk still are well stocked with souvenir cards with vile anti-Negro pictures.

THIS is the kind of atmosphere to which hundreds of thousands of white vacationers flock each summer. Asbury's tourist trade is a fabulous business, most of it controlled by the same outfit. The Reliker Brothers run the Third, Fourth, and Eighth Avenue Beaches—everything except the municipal beach—own the Monte Carlo and have other important holdings in the city itself.

When criticism of the jimcrow policy is raised, the answer frequently given by local business men is the familiar argument that they would not mind admitting Negroes, but that the public would not like it and they would lose business. That this is pure bunk has been proven time and time again where jimcrow barriers have been shattered.

The beach moguls need look no further than Asbury Park for an example. Four years ago the Natatorium, a city-owned swimming pool leased to private operators, refused to admit Negroes. The Progressive party led a delegation of Negro and white citizens to the City Council and the Mayor, who said he had no control over a privately run pool. At the time the state anti-discrimination law had not yet been passed.

PROTEST was made to the Monmouth County prosecutor with a view toward bringing the operators of the pool into court. After the protest, the prosecutor said it was all a mistake and there was no discrimination. Apparently the fear of legal action had brought about a change in policy.

Shortly afterward, John Williamson, a Negro athlete of Asbury Park High, decided to go swimming. He was admitted to the pool and was met with friendly greetings by many people who knew him. Since that time Negroes and whites have been swimming there together in harmony.

The real reason for jimcrow policies—not the one given by the business men—can be found at nearby Port Monmouth, where underpaid Negro workers in the menhaden fishing industry are striking under the leadership of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union. So long as discrimination against the Negro people is rampant, companies such as the J. Howard Smith fish oil processing plant at Port Monmouth will be better able to continue vicious

Negro Families Are Blamed Out

(Continued from Page 1)

families burned out.

2. Replace Nutley's many fire-trap dwellings and veterans' barracks with new, low-cost housing for all who need it.

3. Pass the resolution required by Federal law so that rent controls will be continued in Nutley.

LEAFLETS and placards issued as a public service by the Progressive Party rallied residents for the commission meeting where the petition was to be presented.

At the same time the Human Relations Council of Nutley, in a public letter to the Mayor and the newspaper, offered to lead the campaign for "low rent housing on a non-discriminatory basis."

"We believe that the need can be and has been demonstrated," the council letter declared, "and that it should not be necessary to wait for another disastrous fire to spur the commissioners to action. Public housing is one possible answer; if that is not feasible, another answer must be found. There can be no further temporizing while the safety, self-respect and moral well-being of a portion of our citizenry are at stake."

Progressive Party leaders point out that the terrible housing conditions victimize not only Negro residents but also many foreign-born and working class families, who are joining in the demand for early action.

Progressives Urge Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

tioned a reopening clause that might permit increases. The landlord said it was an old lease form and promised the clause would not be used. The next month the landlord demanded \$5 more, plus an additional \$4.49 now. Half the tenants refused to pay the increase and are being sued by the owners.

The protesting tenants, meeting last week, prepared to form picket lines, including women and children, with placards.

STILL OWES FINE

WASHINGTON (FP).—Former Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, witch-hunter who left his payroll padding showing and got caught, still owes the U. S. a \$10,000 fine levied against him Dec. 9, 1949.

exploitation of their Negro and white workers.

SINCE THE VICTORY at the Natatorium there has been a steady uphill battle to break down other barriers. The struggle against the Monte Carlo policy was instituted by the Labor Youth League, which filed affidavits charging jimcrow with the State Division Against Discrimination. The NAACP also played a leading role in this fight.

Last year the NAACP circulated posters urging that Negroes use the beaches and report all acts of discrimination. The NAACP sent a committee to the municipal beach authorities and were assured that Negroes could swim there. The committee visited the Wesley segregated beach to urge Negroes to use the city beaches. Similar actions are being repeated this year by the NAACP and the Progressive Party.

The growing demand to end jimcrow, not only in Asbury Park but throughout the United States and in all parts of the world where colored peoples are oppressed is compelling New Jersey state and local officials to respond to public pressure. It is clear that a united effort of Negro and white citizens of Asbury Park, supported by excursions to the beaches by Negro and white trade unionists in nearby cities, can once and for all destroy jimcrow at this resort city this summer.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



Garment Shops Picketed

Roebbing, Crucible Workers Back

The drive by the Laides' Garment Workers Union, AFL to organize non-union shops reached into Jersey. Among the firms picketed last week were United Sportswear, 411 High St., and Wear Manufacturing, 900 Passaic Ave., both in Newark; Model Clothing Co. in Asbury Park, Fliss Garment Co., in Matawan and Kanult Garment Co., Long Branch.

After the national steel strike ended the bulk of the steel workers in New Jersey, those in the Roebbing mills in Trenton and Roebbing and in the Crucible plant in Harrison, stayed out an additional week. They went back only after agreements were reached with their own companies.

Settlement of the nine-week strike of 4200 CIO textile workers in the Alexander Smith carpet mills in Yonkers will affect wage agreement of Jersey workers in rug mills in Roselle Park, Hightstown and Freehold. Press report of the settlement at the Smith mills lists wage boosts of nine to ten cents plus improvements in hospital, vacation and sick leave clauses in the contract.

"Negotiations News—No. 1," the first of a series of bulletins, reports to the members of Local 447, IUE-CIO in the Federal plant, on the progress in bargaining for the new contract. The negotiations committee, it advises, "was met with an attitude of rebuke and arbitrariness, and received a thinly veiled invitation to fight for our demands." The union proposal for continuous bargaining sessions was rejected, the company wishing to drag out proceedings closer to Sept. 5, the expiration date of the present contract. The reason given by the company the bulletin declares, was "We deal better under pressure."

Taking advantage of a confused situation, the Merck Company in Rahway succeeded in maneuvering the 1,800 workers, members of an independent union back into the plant after 18 days on strike. A company offer of fringe benefits without a pay increase earlier was turned down by the workers. A second vote on the same proposal was declared illegal by members.

JERSEYITES STARRED IN OLYMPICS

(Continued from Page 1)

Rodney, Daily Worker sports editor, he came from the same town as Milt Campbell.

Campbell, the 18-year-old Negro schoolboy from Plainfield, N. J., finished second in the gruelling decathlon event, a sensational performance.

"He lives on the East End where most of the Negro population lives," said Black of Campbell. "He was a wonderful high school athlete, and everyone thought he'd have a chance for the Olympic team. But the Campbells are not exactly wealthy folks, you know, so he wouldn't have been able to afford to go to the California tryouts for the team. A lot of people got together and started a Plainfield drive to send Campbell to the tryouts. Mostly working folk chipping in small amounts, \$1,500 was raised and he went. I know his dad is happy. He was a semi-pro ballplayer."

(If you want the best sports news and comment, you have to read the Daily Worker. How about sending in that much-delayed subscription during the summer circulation drive?)

of the State Mediation Board, according to Carmen Parisi, union vice-president, because more votes were cast than the 800 present at that meeting. A third meeting of 400 workers at the plant-gate next day voted to return to work. The company called this "formal" ratification of the proposed agreement. Joseph T. Kelly, president of the Employees Organization, Inc., denied the contract was ratified and refused to sign. He also charged Merck was giving "super seniority rights to scabs" by planning a layoff from which those who first went back to work would be exempt.

Baltimore 6 Will Appeal to Supreme Court

RICHMOND, Va.—The U. S. Court of Appeals Thursday turned down an appeal by the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

In a 19-page unanimous opinion by Chief Judge John J. Parker, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit said it could find no basis for granting a new trial to the defendants.

Harold Buchman, a Baltimore lawyer who represented several of the defendants, said the case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The opinion held that membership and literature provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, under which the six were convicted, were constitutional.

The six defendants had been fined \$1,000 each and sentenced to prison terms of from two to five years each as follows: Philip Frankfeld, five years; his wife, Regina, two years; George A. Meyers, chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, four years; Leroy H. Wood, District of Columbia party chairman; Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg and Maurice L. Braverman, a Baltimore lawyer, three years each.

Jersey CIO Urges Registration Drive

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO, today released the latest CIO county registration statistics, which totaled 2,398,017 persons. Holderman called for "an all-out effort between now and the Sept. 25 deadline by civic groups and county election boards to insure the registration of the 956,579 New Jersey adults still not eligible to vote."

Auto Workers Strike In Redwood City, Cal.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal. (FP).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) has struck the National Motor Bearing Co. here after working a day past expiration of its contract on July 31. Spokesmen for the 315 strikers said the company had been making "excessive shipments" for the plant, apparently in preparation for a long strike.

STOPPED!

The anti-Negro comic strip appearing in the July 24 Western Michigan News, CIO publication, which was protested by William Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker in a letter to UAW Regional Director Leonard Woodstock, did not appear in the last issue of the Western Michigan News.

Posters Ask Amnesty For Benjamin Davis

These posters in the photo at right are shown on billboards in Harlem. Some 13,000 Harlem residents have signed petitions to President Truman asking amnesty for the Negro peoples and workingclass leader sentenced to five years in federal penitentiary under the anti-labor Smith Act.

WAGE FIGHTS MOUNT AS PRICES GO HIGHER

Story on Page 4

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Eugene Dennis

Today, Sunday, Aug. 10, is the 48th birthday of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and the third birthday he has spent in prison as a victim of the Smith Act. The Worker reprints excerpts from his writings.

Greatest Runner Ever

Pictures and story about Emil Zatopek, the amazing distance runner from Czechoslovakia, the first man ever to win all three distance runs at an Olympiad.

Women Today

A weekly page devoted to women's activities here and abroad. This week a first-hand story of summer care for Moscow's children; Connecticut women for peace; women and union leadership.

The Life Story Of Steve Nelson

Here is the story of the Communist leader who was sentenced to 20 years in prison under Pennsylvania's anti-labor "sedition" law.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Machines

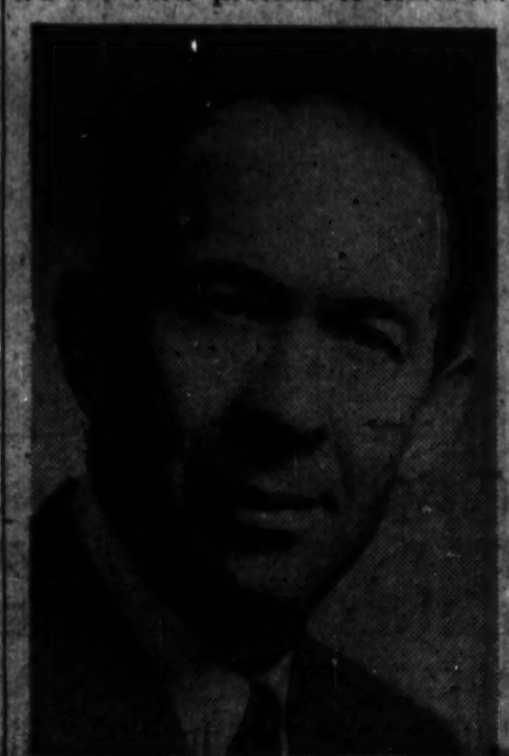
— Story on Page 2, Editorial on Page 5 —

Protest Nelson 'Sedition' Frameup

By ART SHIELDS

THE FIGHT for Steve Nelson's freedom from his 20 - year sentence in Pittsburgh, where he is held without bail, is becoming world - wide. Workers' newspapers in London, Rome, Paris, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw, Moscow and other world capitals are voicing their horror at the savage punishment of this fearless anti-fascist and peace leader.

And liberty-lovers abroad are cabling their protests to America.



STEVE NELSON

They are hailing Steve Nelson as an uncompromising opponent of the bloody and useless war in Korea. And they are lauding him for his courage in standing in the way of the Third World War plans of the Steel Trust profiteers in Pittsburgh.

An active campaign for Steve's freedom inside the United States is accompanying this international protest movement. The Civil Rights Congress has voted to raise \$60,000 for Nelson's release at a conference of CRC delegates from the biggest industrial states in Pittsburgh.

This \$60,000 fund will be used for legal expenses and mass work. It will help not only Nelson but his five other comrades now awaiting trial with him in a new frame-up under the Federal Smith Act. This second frameup is called the "Pittsburgh Six" case.

The international campaign

meanwhile, is being aided by many personal friends of Steve Nelson. These men are the Englishmen, Scots, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Russians and others who fought against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco in Spain.

Steve Nelson was a front line commander in that heroic anti-fascist struggle [see the life story of Nelson in the Magazine Section] as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

These veterans are responding today to the call of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of 23 W. 26 St., New York City, for help in the fight.

Protests are being cabled to Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Pa., and to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the leader of the reactionary "Americans Battling Communism" group of Pittsburgh, who sentenced Steve after

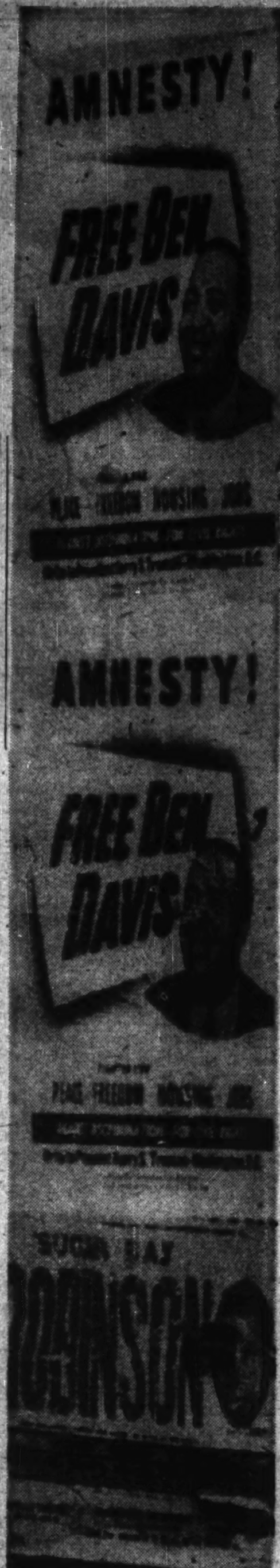
denying him a fair trial.

One protesting group of 1,200 workers in Essex, England, compared the persecution of Nelson to the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti. "We remember Sacco and Vanzetti," they told Gov. Fine in a protest cable.

Judge Montgomery admitted getting two angry protest cables from Italy several days after he sentenced Nelson to serve 20 years and pay a fine of \$10,000 and also pay the \$13,291.98 "costs" of the frameup against him.

One of the protest cables seemed to disturb Judge Montgomery particularly. It came from Italian Democrats' Jurists—an important attorneys' organization, with headquarters in Rome. And the Steel Trust judge admitted that the Italian lawyers' cable hailed the man he had sentenced as "that splendid anti-fascist, Steve Nelson."

The protests from inside the United States have scored a victory already. They won Nelson's transfer from a rat-infested cell in the isolated "Narcotics" Division of the (Continued on Page 5)



Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which set the Dixiecrat bolt. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-month promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proceeded to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already inadequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchman he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banana oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prudence" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

AGAINST these maneuvers of both old parties to hold the Negro people's allegiance while the Dixiecrats were being given a boost into the rulers' saddle, Paul Robeson, the baritone and people's leader spoke up this week.

"We (the Negro people) must demand now, not merely more elaborate promises," Robeson declared in a prepared statement on the civil rights crisis, "but prompt and effective action."

Robeson, who has led two mass delegations to Washington on civil rights issues since the close of World War II, urged the Negro people unitedly and on a non-partisan basis to:

- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."

- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.

- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds

that such ratification would be "out of date." This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate" charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference.

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations.

H. F. Shri R/R. Saksena, Indian high commissioner told the

conference:

"The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed... Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation.

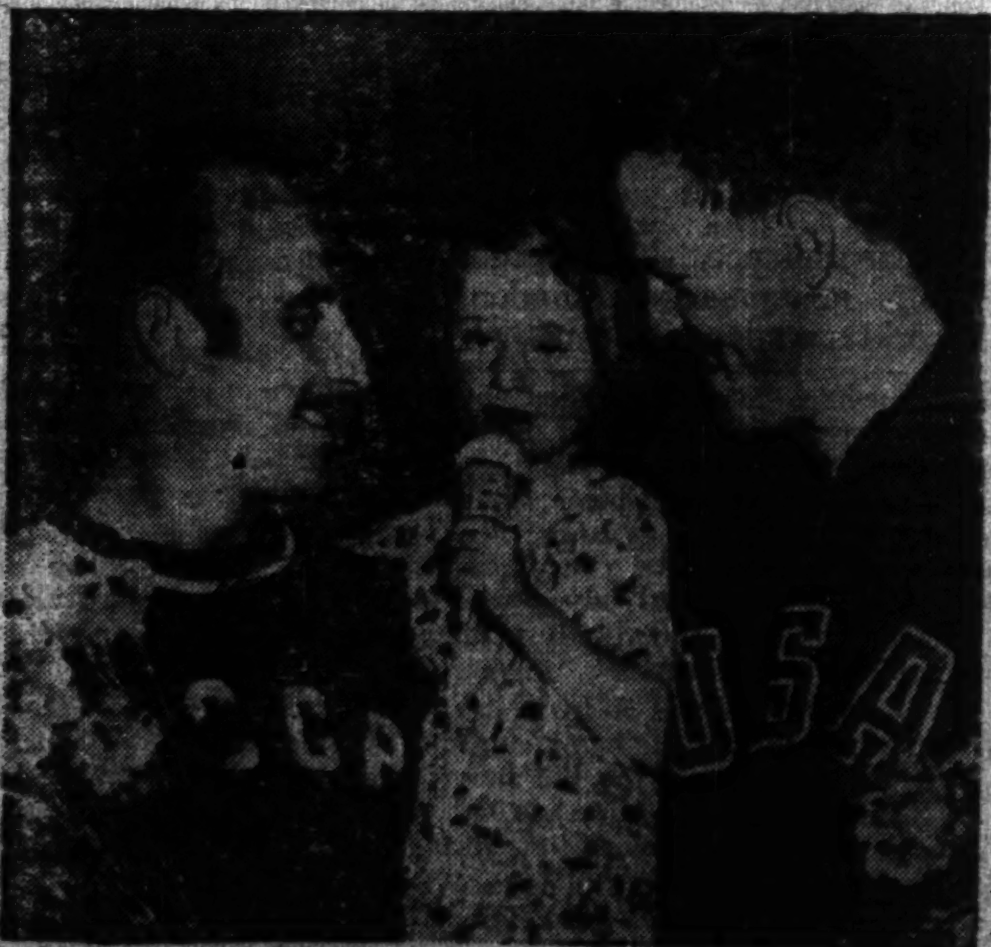
He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

THIS DRAMATIC LEAFLET (right) of Olympic friendship between the athletes of our country and the Soviet Union was distributed in the tens of thousands by the Young Peoples Conference for Peace in New York City. It got a great response and full agreement with the question posed. The camera caught Balanchik on the Soviet Union, after he had congratulated winner Harrison Dillard, center, turning to congratulate runner up Jack Davis. Balanchik finished third in the high hurdles. This theme of respect and friendship between athletes ran all through the Olympics, won in the last day by the U. S. after the surprising Soviet team, in its first Olympics, had led for 15 days. A large surge of swim points, a thrilling basketball victory over the speedy Soviet five, and an unprecedented five boxing titles (by five Negro boxers) did the trick on the last day. It was the greatest competitive Olympics of them all.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovelette, right, and Otis Korkilis, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 32-25 over a Soviet team which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical 'win' type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovelette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to beat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they

"I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)"

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were echoed at Helsinki by the host of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russians speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet crewmen eating together, swapping emblems, lending each other equipment?

Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlefields; put the shot, not throw grenades.

And we want to, and insist that the heads of governments act in the spirit of the Olympic Games by sitting down and negotiating a peaceful settlement of differences in Korea and throughout the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left) being congratulated by K. Balanchik, of Russia after the American star had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Harrison Dillard (1953) of the United States. At right is another competitor, R. E. Walsburg of Australia.

IF ATHLETES CAN SHAKE HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP, WHY NOT OUR GOVERNMENTS? END THE WAR IN KOREA NOW! NEGOTIATE FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT! WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOW!

Issued by THE YOUNG PEOPLES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE 111 W. 42nd St. NYC



A TENT CITY serves Bakersfield, Calif., after some buildings were declared unsafe following earthquake. Here officials register voters in a tent temporarily serving as County Clerk's office.

Maritime Federation Proposal Being Discussed by Seattle Unions

SEATTLE, Wash. — The dramatic proposal of West Coast longshoremen that a new Maritime Federation of the Pacific be organized has been under heavy discussion by the Joint Policy Committee of the Maritime Unions in Seattle, as well as other coast ports.

The committee, representing four maritime unions, took no

action on the proposal, but its delegates will raise the subject for discussion at forthcoming union meetings, it was learned. Maritime locals in other ports are also considering the proposal.

The Seattle policy body was formed of representatives of the Marine Engineers, Marine Firemen, Longshoremen and Marine Cooks & Stewards, to combat the threat of raids by Harry Lundenberg's AFL Sailors Union machine.

Settlement of the SUP strike without Lundenberg upsetting the status quo in jurisdiction, as he

sought to do, was regarded as a victory for the unity bodies forged in Seattle, Portland and Wilmington.

The joint policy committees will continue to meet as permanent committees, spokesmen announced.

Port meetings of the Marine Cooks & Stewards in Wilmington and San Francisco gave enthusiastic endorsement to the

federation idea. Rank and file took the floor to speak in favor of MCS participation. The Wilmington branch of MCS unanimously voted to support the ILWU caucus recommendation.

The written proposal for a new federation was put forward in a report by the ILWU's coast labor relations committee which was unanimously accepted by the 82 delegates to the caucus earlier this month.

APPROACH 97, COLLECT 93 PEACE SIGNATURES

STOCKTON, Cal. — Nine members of the Stockton Peace Council broke the ice for peace in this city at a recent weekend by approaching 97 residents and collecting 93 signatures for a five power peace pact in one hour.

It was the first time such activities had been conducted in Stockton and the peace workers, who

were anticipating difficulties, were frankly overwhelmed at the positive response.

Only one of the four who refused to sign expressed disagreement with the petition, which calls for negotiations for peace between the major world powers. The remaining three voiced sympathy for the petition but feared loss of jobs if they signed.

Amsterdam, N.Y., Carpet Strikers Reject Offer

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. — A CIO Textile Workers Union spokesman said today the union has rejected the latest company offer in the 10-week Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. strike.

Fred J. Krokenberger, local union business manager, said the rejected agreement was "not exactly the same" as that which ended a nine-week walkout at the Alexander Smith carpet plant in Yonkers, last week. That settlement included a 9 to 10-cent hourly pay hike, increased hospitalization benefits and improvements in working conditions.

Some 3,600 are on strike here.

Call Communist Election Parley

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call to all State Organizations of the Party for a national election conference Sept. 8 at the Yugoslav Hall.

In issuing the call, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Parris Perry stated that in this "most crucial" election, the "Party of peace, security, democracy and Socialism must make its voice heard."

The conference will discuss candidates, the election platform, and Communist Party election campaign activity. It will be opened by a public rally which will be held the evening of Sept. 5, at Rockland Palace, 155 St. and Eighth Ave.

Coast Trial

(Continued from Page 3)

counsel and jury after trial. Over Schullman's objections, he then sent the defendants to jail pending their sentence.

Schullman told Mathes that "no jury in the atmosphere prevailing here today can render an impartial verdict" in a trial of this kind. He reminded the judge that all defendants, over the period of a year, have responded to orders of the court.

"It would show justice can go just a little farther to say 'I can lean back a little and give these people a chance to prove their innocence,'" said Schullman.

U. S. attorney Walter S. Binns objected to the defense proposal, and the judge stuck to his guns.

Thus, the first complete phase of the Smith Act prosecution of these working class leaders was ended. But it was in reality just a beginning, defendants said.

Some 250 persons crowded the corridor outside the court as defendants said their parting words to friends and families, and from those 250 came affirmation of determination to see the fight through.

Defendants themselves were sober, but expressed confident hopes of victory as they said a "short goodbye" to those who supported them through the long battle.

"The jury verdict declaring 14 California Communists guilty of violating the infamous Smith Act was dictated by men like FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Sen. Pat McCarran," said Sam Kanter, executive secretary of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference of 401 Broadway, yesterday.

"Hoover and McCarran had demanded such a verdict in their widely publicized FBI report just as the jury was to receive the case. Under such pressure the California jury simply rubber-stamped what Hoover and McCarran dictated."

"This is a clear warning to all Americans, regardless of their political beliefs. The America they love and live in is being lined up to follow in the goose steps of Hoover and McCarran. The wrath and contempt of all Americans for this dictated verdict will and must cancel it out."

A Fighting Voice on the Cultural Front!

MASSES & MAINSTREAM

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The "Reading Crisis"
Voting for Peace
Celluloid Revolution
The Vanguard Writer
Taking the Stand
Worker as Sculptor
Erskine Caldwell Today
These Treasures in the Earth (poem)
The Baptism (story)
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Free the Communist Leaders!
The Jury System and Democratic Rights
Breath's Sledge of the Ford Local
Puerto Rico and the Fight for Its Independence (II)
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Corruption, Inc. (Book Review)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
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TRAVEL

WOMAN desires short-expensive trip West Coast about Aug. 22. Box 308, The Worker.

Unionists Back Bianchi in Aug. 19 Primary Battle

By MICHAEL SINGER

OLD GUARD POLITICIANS who thought they had the Republican primary "in the bag" when they denied Sen. William J. Bianchi renomination this year, are now apprehensively counting the days until the vote is counted next Aug. 19.

Challenging the Republican high command which named the pro-war and witch-hunt nominee Dr. Charles Muzzicato, Sen. Bianchi has called on the rank and file Republican voter to stand up and be counted for peace and security—and the enrolled GOP'er in East Harlem's 22 Senatorial District is answering the machine bosses in a manner that has brought consternation to the reactionary bosses. Armed with the American Labor Party designation Sen. Bianchi is waging a whirlwind offensive to win the Republican nomination and his magnificent record in Albany—the State CIO called it "outstanding"—is being backed up with mounting pledge cards and soaring trade union support in the district.

LAST WEEK the Supreme Court denied a motion by Bianchi to rule Muzzicato off the ballot on the grounds that he had submitted a fictitious resident address and lived outside the district. Bianchi is now appealing the decision to the Appellate Division and has declared his readiness to present Muzzicato's court testimony to the District Attorney for possible Grand Jury action.

But the fighting legislator is not relying on the courts; he is depending on the people in his district for victory.

And the people are responding in growing numbers. Especially are the rank and file trade unionists of CIO, AFL and Independent unions participating in this No. 1 primary fight in New York City. Labor's activity to win the nom-

SIGN SEAMEN'S PACT

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, at port meetings on the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts voted unanimously to accept a 5 percent wage increase settlement of their 63-day strike which has tied up more than 100 vessels.

Have you sent a birthday card to Eugene Dennis? He will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10—behind prison walls. His address is: Eugene Dennis, PMB 71488, Atlanta, Ga.

ination for Bianchi is a direct result of the single-handed fight he put up in the State Senate for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law, for increased and extended unemployment insurance benefits, against the 3 percent sales tax and fare rises, for low-cost housing, and for civil rights.

AMONG the industries whose members are flocking to Bianchi's primary campaign headquarters at 1437 Third Ave. are waterfront, furniture, distributive, Amalgamated, fur, maritime, electrical, shoe, laundering, newspaper, building trades and painters.

They recall that it was Bianchi who sponsored the Hotel Brevort conference last January to unite labor behind his bill to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law which would steal \$600 million in jobless insurance benefits; they remember how he stood up alone against the GOP hatchet-men and the Democratic stooges in the Senate and demanded that both parties keep their pledge to befriend labor; they recall the long hours and tireless efforts he spend in speaking to delegations, organizing floor battles, outlining strategy and mastering CIO, AFL and independent unity to repeal the bill.

And now they're out every night telling this story to the Republican enrollee in the 22nd S. D.

Bianchi is the only people's legislator in Albany—and the people intend to keep him there.

Protest Steve Nelson Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)—prison to an ordinary prison cell.

Nelson was transferred out of this punishment cell at the demands of a delegation of Civil Rights Congress attorneys, who visited the prison.

This preliminary victory encourages Nelson's friends in the fight to win his release on bail, while his case is being appealed.

Hundreds of letters and tele-

EBBETS FIELD PICKETS TO HIT SCHAEFFER JOB BIAS

A protest picket line will be held this Sunday at Ebbets Field against the Schaeffer Brewery, and will urge a boycott of Schaeffer beer until the company agrees to pledge no discrimination against Negro workers. This was announced yesterday by the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Labor Council. The chapter pointed out that the

Two Great Artists Head Stars At Randalls Island Peace Rally

TWO DISTINGUISHED NEGRO ARTISTS, Paul Robeson, basso, and Mary Lou Williams, pianist, head a group of outstanding personalities who will perform and speak at the "Peace Under the Stars" concert and rally sponsored by the New York Peace Institute at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 7 p.m.

Other outstanding stars and citizens include Morris Carnovsky and Howard Da Silva of Broadway and Hollywood; Earl Robinson, composer and folk singer; the Rev. Edward D. McGowan of Bronx Epworth Methodist Church; the Rev. Reginald H. Bass of Brooklyn Central Community Church; Miss Octavia Hawkins, financial secretary of United Auto Workers Local 543; Dr. Jerome Davis, executive director Promoting Peace, Inc.; Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union; Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler of Peoples Synagogue and former deputy attorney-general of New York State; the Rev. Jack McMichael, executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Tickets are available at the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42nd St. Fifth floor, ORegon 5-9168. General Admission is \$1 including tax; reserved \$2; children under 12 free. Whole families are turning out for the rally. Advance ticket sales already total 4,500.

In the light of the crisis in Korea, this great open-air rally takes on vital significance for all New Yorkers who want peace—in Korea and throughout the world.

WIN ALUMINUM PACT

WASHINGTON (FP).—The United Steelworkers, CIO won a new contract for 15,000 Aluminum Co. of America workers, heading off a scheduled strike.



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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

AUGUST 10, 1952

SECTION 2

Industry Fosters 'White Supremacy' In the South

And neither whites nor Negroes vote freely in the areas ruled by the big corporations. Big cities are Klan-infested. Big industry allies with the plantation owners and every legal and extra-legal means is used to deprive the Negro people of their rights. But the fight goes on; small advances are won; the Negro people are sure of the big payoff for themselves and democracy in general.

By ABNER W. BERRY

WHEN racist political pirates, less than 90 years ago, began their force-and-violence eviction of Negro office-holders throughout the South, cotton was King. The old slave-holding planters had lost the Civil War, but the new planter class allied itself with northern financiers and manufacturers, guaranteeing to provide the market with the "golden fleece" through the exploitation of black labor. Protected by an indifferent federal government, the arrogant and voracious white rulers rescued and refurbished the faded relics of the Confederacy, and proceeded to build a new empire upon a cornerstone of racism.

The reader should keep this and what follows in mind in seeking an understanding of the eagerness shown by the political representatives of big business in both old party conventions in coming to terms with the Dixiecrats. Beneath the surface flurry of struggle there exists the firmest unity between the northern "liberal" capitalists and their southern political front men whom they pretend to "fight" in public.

Northern industry liked the codified white supremacy of the former slave states. For jimcrow made the South into a perfect sanctuary for industries allied with cotton and hard-pressed by organized labor. Other industries followed after the turn of the century, not only to exploit the raw materials but to take advantage of the "bi-racial" labor market.

This development should have killed the erroneous theory peddled throughout the labor movement to the effect that industrialization would automatically "solve the Negro question." For those who wanted to reap the benefits of freedom without fighting for them this sounded good, but to the Negro people struggling for the right of suffrage it has become an outworn shibboleth. Birmingham, Ala., offers the classical refutation to the "automatic solution" fallacy. Birmingham is a steel city surrounded with iron ore and coal mines, but its political atmosphere is a cross between a northern company town and a southern plantation. Not a landlord, but U. S. Steel Corporation is supreme here through its subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.

Neither Negroes nor white workers vote freely in "The Magic City," as it is called in Chamber of Commerce literature. After more than 50 years of struggle for the ballot, 3,500 Negroes of the more than 108,000 above the age of 21 were qualified to vote in 1952.

Birmingham is also a Ku Klux Klan stronghold, dividing its infamy as a haven for the white-robed mobsters with Cadsden, a smaller city further north dominated by Goodyear Rubber Company and Republic Steel Corporation.

"You should be interested in knowing that the Klan is active in this state only where there is industry," a white trade union leader told me. "The white farmers have chased the Klansmen with guns. They can't operate outside the cities. It's the big companies who organize and subsidize these night shirt outfits in Alabama."

Politically, the big companies ally themselves with the planter class in the Black Belt, I was told, and together these two reactionary forces in southern politics use every legal and extra-legal instrument to deprive the Negro people of their constitutional rights. They recognize the inherent progressive political drive of the Negro people and they fend it off lest it "infect" the labor movement and doom the corporations' program of low wages white supremacy and war.

It is unfortunate—even tragic—that the main body of the labor movement in all of the southern states does not see the progressive potential of the Negro people as clearly as do the corporations. As yet, both AFL and CIO leadership in the South is a captive of the racists, meekly accepting the crumbs of white supremacy instead of fighting for the larger rewards to be gained through solidarity and democracy. But this is a subject for another article.

Birmingham is not an exception as the spawning ground for force-and-violence racism. The formerly liberal "highlands" or Piedmont region of the Carolinas have also been brought into line by the textile barons. Once a stronghold against slavery, this area now bristles with Klan activity.

In Spartanburg County, home of James Byrnes, South Carolina Governor,

two Negroes earlier this year were forced by Klan coercion to withdraw as candidates for seats on the school board. Spartanburg is one of South Carolina's leading textile counties, having roughly one-sixth of the state's 5,920,077 spindles within its confines.

Far from decreasing the activity of the anti-democratic terror gangs, the steady influx of run-away industries into the South is bringing with it a revival of sheeted mobs, whose mass murder of Negroes accompanied the historically illicit union of industry and semi-feudal racism. As the DuPonts open more and more synthetic textile plants in eastern South Carolina, along with their government-built hydrogen bomb plant near Aiken, the Klan gets bolder in that part of the state also.

The identical pattern of Birmingham and the textile centers of South Carolina is seen in parts of Georgia and Florida. Marietta, Georgia, is now in the midst of a war boom. The Ford Motor Company has built a large assembly plant there, and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has begun operations in this Atlanta industrial suburb. True to form, it was in Marietta that the Klan recently defiled the town with its treasonous ritual at a funeral of a soldier killed in Korea.

Despite such activity throughout the South, promoted by northern and southern industrial leaders through Dixiecrat political fronts, the right-to-vote movement of the Negro people has made some significant progress.

Through the pressure of their 18,000 votes Atlanta Negroes have obtained 12 (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

For These We Fight—And Vote



'Greatest Runner of All Time'

By LESTER RODNEY

THE MOST GLORIOUS annual in the history of the Olympic Games was recorded by a thin, 30-year-old Czechoslovakian army captain, a hero of the anti-resistance movement during World War II, an eloquent fighter for world peace, a member of the Communist Party.

"The greatest runner of all time," was the flat, admiring appraisal of U. S. track coach Brutus Hamilton (from the University of California) at Helsinki. Wrote the veteran, conservative track writer of the New York Times, Allison Danzig, "Emil Zatopek stands as the wonder runner of the ages today." Zatopek did something no other athlete ever did, or even attempted. He swept the three long distance races, 5,000 meters (over three miles), 10,000 meters (six and a half miles), and the marathon, that grueling test of endurance

and courage, 26 miles and 385 yards! Not only that, in each one of the three he smashed all previous Olympic records to smithereens. And he did it all within the space of one week!

Rounding it out was a sensational victory for his lovely wife, Dana Zatopkova, in the woman's javelin throw, also with an Olympic record. What a family.

In the 1948 Olympics Zatopek, with three years of good eating back of him after the liberation of his country from the Nazis, won the 10,000 meters in record time and finished second by a step to Belgium's Gaston Reiff in the 5,000 as both smashed the old Olympic marks.

In 1952 he was really ready. On the opening day of the competition, Sunday, July 20, he ran a field of 32 contestants into the ground in the 10,000 in 29.17. That was 41 seconds better than his own 1948 Olympic record. He thus became the

first runner in history to win two consecutive Olympic 10,000 meter events. The predominately Finnish crowd, which appreciates long distance running most of all, cheered him wildly, chanted his name in unison.

Could he win the 5,000 too? It seemed unlikely when on Tuesday the 22-year-old German sensation Schade ran a dazzling 14.15.4 in a qualifying heat, breaking Reiff's Olympic record. More sheer speed was required in the "shorter" distance, most of the other contestants had not run the wearing 10,000. Zatopek was content to qualify for the finals this day, finishing third in his heat.

Came Thursday, the day of the 5,000 final. For the first time since opening day the Stadium was jammed to its 70,000 capacity, with standing room only. They wanted to see Zatopek. In unique tribute, athletes of all other countries took seats

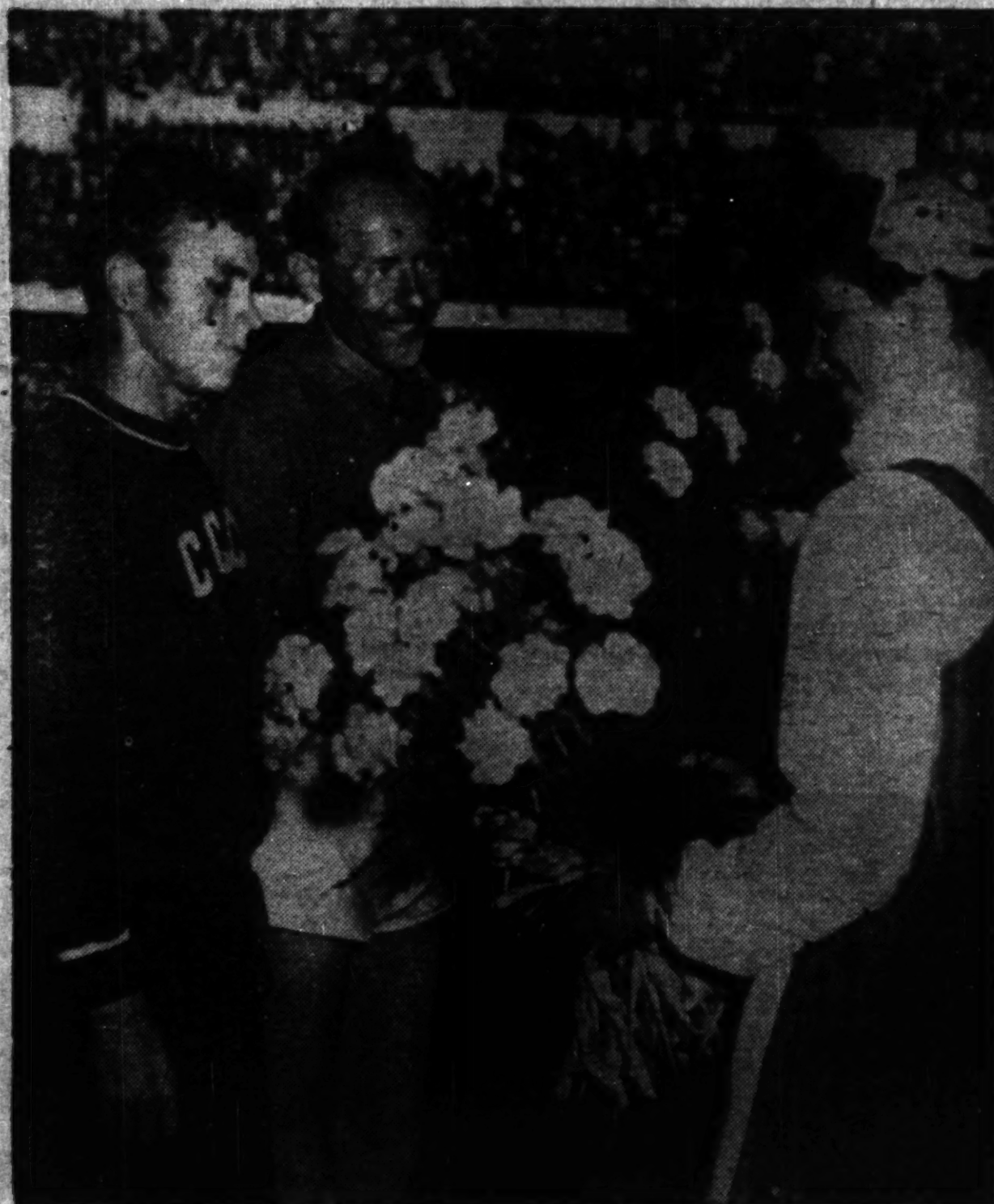
and watched. It was perhaps the most thrilling distance race ever run. Zatopek burst into the lead two-thirds of the way home, then Schade and two others passed him on the last turn. But Zatopek summoned up a phenomenal final sprint, streaked past the trio as though they were standing still, and while the crowd went wild, finished first in 14.06.6, breaking Schade's new record by almost nine seconds.

Three days later came the marathon. Zatopek had never essayed the 26-mile distance. He was tired, only flesh and blood. How could he judge pace, compete against specialists training just for this one race? But by now the atmosphere was electric. There was a feeling that Zatopek might do anything.

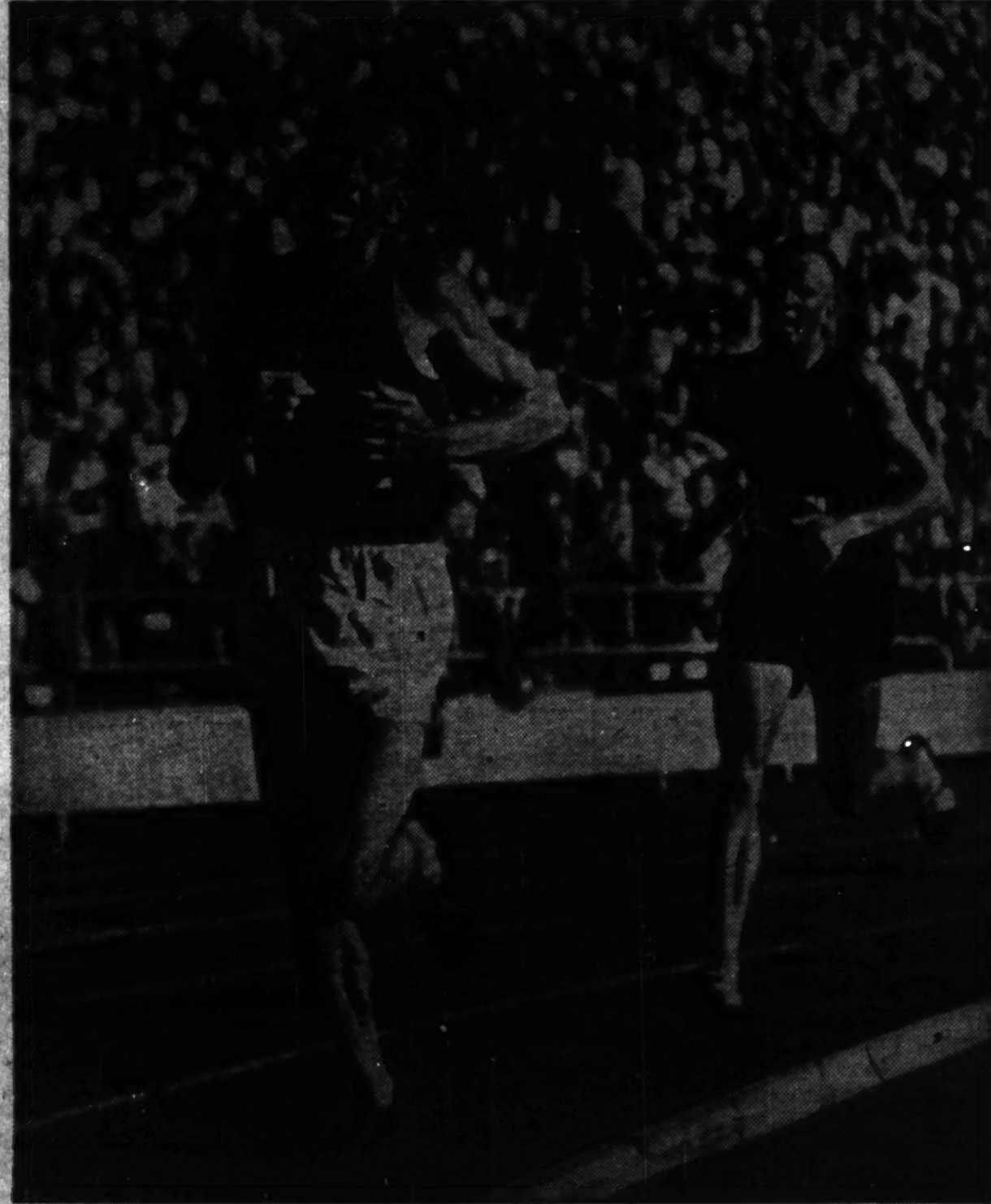
The marathon is run through the outskirts of the city and finishes with the contestants

coming through a tunnel onto the Stadium track and going around once. The 70,000 inside were unaware of the progress of the race up to the moment the leader would come in. Then the track was cleared, a great silence fell over the Stadium, and in came the 140 pound man with the thinning hair and the red jersey. Let the Times man say it: "... the multitude stood and broke into a frenzied roar of adulation." After Zatopek stood on the victory podium for the third time and heard his national anthem played, he trotted off to "a continuous ovation surpassing all others of the Games." (Times again).

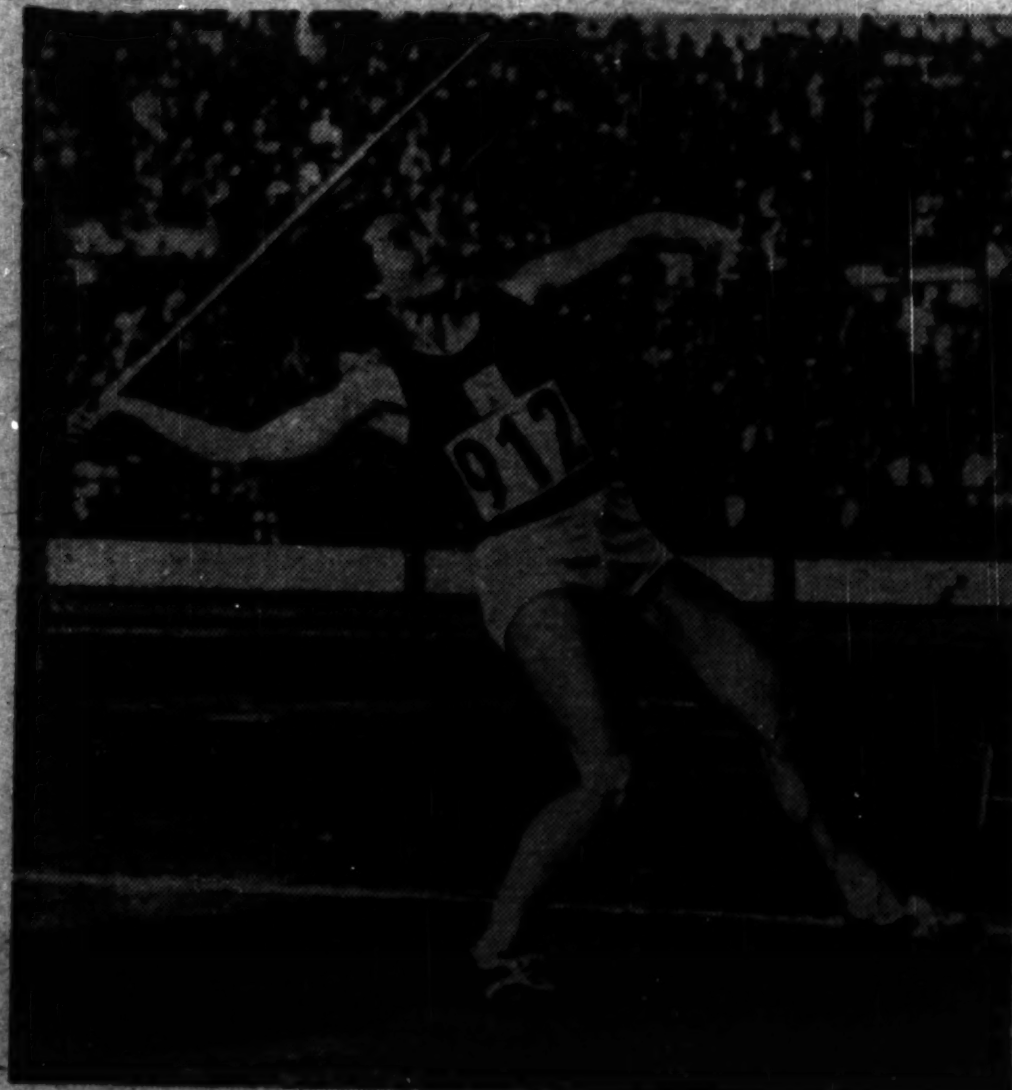
This is the story of the greatest Olympic runner of them all. But it isn't the end. On Sunday, Aug. 3 when the Games ended, the Finnish Peace Committee held a peace rally in the heart of Helsinki. Emil Zatopek was one of the speakers.



(center) and Anoutiev of the Soviet Union are presented with flowers girls after the 10,000-meter race in Helsinki.



Zatopek pulling away from Kieth of South Africa during the 10,000-meter Olympic race. He was first man in history to win this event in successive Olympics.



Dana Zatopkova, Zatopek's wife, smashed the Olympic record for the women's javelin throw, winning that event the same day he won the 5,000-meter.



Capt. Emil Zatopek, here in his uniform of the Czechoslovak Army, is shown as he signed a petition for a Big Five-power peace pact and against the remilitarization of West Germany.

World of Labor

What Did Labor Get for Its Big Strength in Chicago?

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE AFL BOASTS that 60 officials of its unions attended the Democratic Party convention as delegates or alternates and the CIO says more than 70 delegates were present from its ranks. Some were there from unaffiliated unions, too. This is unquestionably a new record for trade union attendance in a Democratic Party convention. There never were many at Republican conventions.

Taking this attendance of trade unionists as a measure, some people in trade union circles claim that labor has reached a new high of influence within one of the old parties. This is offered as evidence that the policy of working within the capitalist two-party system is the correct road for labor to follow. But both the AFL News-Reporter and the CIO News hasten to explain that their delegates were not even free to express their union will at those conventions. They were bound by all sorts of instructions and commitments.

But the best measure of the labor movement's influence upon the Democratic Party are the results obtained in this convention and, over the past four years, under the administration of "labor's candidate" of 1948. It should be recalled that in 1948, too, we heard the boast that labor scored a great triumph. Enactment of an FEPC, repeal of Taft-Hartley and expansion of welfare programs were taken for granted. So disappointing have been the results for the past four years that the Democratic Party's political strategists have come to the conclusion that a candidate like Stevenson who is unknown and has no widely known or tested record on issues, would be a more likely winner than Truman.

Some day the full story will be told of the mysterious forces that trotted out Stevenson and of the skilled publicity engineers who built him up into a second

Lincoln of Illinois. So little is known of this man that the press had to run special stories on the correct way to pronounce his first name. Traditionally, labor was always fearful of the mysterious candidate who suddenly appears on the stage and who in some miraculous way just as suddenly wins big blocs of machine votes. It was always held that labor should at least support men whose commitments are backed by some past performance or have been fully established in the public eye.

Instead of being skeptical of this unknown package offered them by this mysterious great power, most of the labor leaders went down the line for him, more responsive than any others to the invisible power. The only way to explain this is, that the large number of union leaders in the old party machineries are not there as representatives of labor, but as instruments of the controlling cliques in the task of deceiving workers and holding them in line within the two-party system.

An example of this deceitful line was the claim through the last four years that the reason none of Truman's promises became a reality was the refusal of the Dixiecrats and other Democrats to back him—as if that was news to them. It was proven, however, that Truman seldom pressed for anything that really meant something to his labor supporters.

But what did the 1952 convention in Chicago do? Far from rejecting the efforts of the reactionary South to dominate the Democratic Party, one of their number, John Sparkman, was named the Vice-Presidential candidate. The union leaders promptly acclaimed him as a "liberal."

The key question is this: if the sabotage of the southern Democrats was the main reason for Truman's program remaining on paper, what has this convention done to free the Democrats from this southern reactionary millstone? We looked up the record of the former Congressman, now Senator, of Alabama, and found:

He opposed the Wage-Hour Act in 1938 when it provided for a minimum of only 25 cents an hour; voted in 1940 for amendments to kill the Wagner Act offered by Rep. Howard Smith; voted for the Smith thought-control law of 1940; for extension of the Un-American Committee on every occasion; for application of the Anti-Rackets Law to labor unions; for the Smith-Connally wartime anti-labor law and to override Roosevelt's veto; against subsidies to farmers; for a wartime Smith Committee to "investigate" the Roosevelt Administration; against every move to abolish poll taxes;

for the Hobbs anti-labor bill aimed especially at the Teamsters; for the Taft-Hartley Law (but he voted for Truman's veto of the measure); for the Case bill, forerunner of the T-H law; against every measure that was ever moved to enact FEPC or bring the issue to a vote; for the McCarran thought-control law; for a loan to Franco Spain and for Truman's pro-war measures down the line. This is truly a "liberal" record.

Sparkman is the man picked by Stevenson (and praised by labor leaders) to preside over the Senate. Will that "ease" the possibility of bringing, let's say, FEPC for a vote?

As for Stevenson, it is ironic that this unknown was pitted against Eisenhower who was disqualified by many labor leaders because we "don't know much about him." The Republicans, too, worked on the theory that a man without a "known record" would be more likely to win than a Taft whose record is well known. But there is a remarkable similarity in the way both candidates duck the key issues.

Both Stevenson and Eisenhower started out by favoring amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. Now says Stevenson there is no contradiction between his stand and the Democratic platform call for repeal. It is the result that counts, he said. It is the law that would replace T-H that will count. That can be a Taft-Hartley Law by another name, too.

Both candidates said they favor FEPC—but it should be left to the states, with federal power used only as a final recourse. Just what either of them would regard as a satisfactory state FEPC before federal authority is invoked, is another big undecided question.

There is little tangible that labor—despite its claim of big influence—has received from either of the unknown Presidential candidates. There is absolutely no question what labor can expect from either the well-known Richard Nixon or the well-known John Sparkman.

The bankers and industrialists who have been pulling the decisive strings at both conventions, are obviously not too worried over the type of labor influence they encountered from the top labor leaders. They would worry if this labor influence—undoubtedly great—would be mobilized for genuine independent political action. In this campaign there is only one real expression of such independents—in the Progressive Party ticket and its candidates Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass.

By EUGENE DENNIS

'Our Cause Is Invincible'

On his 48th birthday, *The Worker* publishes excerpts from the writings and speeches of Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party who is now in prison, a victim of the anti-labor Smith Act.

TODAY, Aug. 10, is the 48th birthday of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party. This is the third consecutive birthday he has spent behind prison walls—a political prisoner, victim of Wall Street's and the Pentagon's war upon the peace and security of the American people. Last August 10, Gene Dennis was already in Atlanta penitentiary starting the five year jail sentence he is now serving together with the majority of the National Committee of the Communist Party under the frameup conviction under the Smith Act. On Aug. 10, 1950 Eugene Dennis was in the Federal House of Correction serving a year's contempt sentence growing out of his challenge of the Un-American Committee's activities.

As part of the observance of his 48th birthday, *The Worker* reprints here excerpts from his writings and speech. The editors do so because they are impressed with the continued timeliness of these writings and also because the federal prison authorities have forbidden the publication or quotation of any current letters of Gene Dennis and his colleagues upon penalty of punishment including solitary confinement and denial of all writing privileges.

On Need For Unity Of Action Of All Progressives

Tonight, as we honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, we recall that the problem of taking joint action, despite differences over long-range objectives, is not altogether new to American progressives.

In the 1850's, the progressives of our country were an oddly assorted company, gathered, Lincoln said, "from the four winds," and divided by many differences of interest and opinion. The reactionary offensive of their time threw down its own challenge, and the progressives sought the road to joint action

to curb the feudal slave power of the South and check and defeat its aggressive ambitions.

The vast majority of progressives, Lincoln among them, subscribed only to the limited aim of curbing the slave oligarchy and checking the spread of slavery. But these were some with more advanced, long-range objectives. Among these were the Abolitionists, who proclaimed their goal to be the abolition of slavery. In addition, there were the early Socialists, the followers of Karl Marx and the historic advance guard of our American Communist Party, who stood four square, not only for the abolition of chattel slavery, but also for the abolition of capitalist wage slavery.

A group of troubled progressive leaders, unable to decide if those opposed only to the expansion of slavery could act jointly with the Abolitionists and the Socialists, went one day to put this question to an elder statesman, Martin Van Buren. The old ex-President, no flaming radical, gave them this sage reply:

"You must be very strong if you are already picking and choosing. I had supposed we wanted every man who is opposed to the expansion of slavery."

We Communists cherish no illusions about the strength of the labor and progressive camp today. We are quite certain that it needs every man and woman who is opposed to the offensive of the trusts, to reaction and fascism.

Victory over the Axis has not removed the remnants of fascism abroad, either in Western Germany, Greece, Spain or Japan. Nor has victory over Hitler and the Mikado diminished the menacing threat of fascism at home. The pro-fascist coup d'état of the KKK and Talmadge in Georgia, the sinister subversive activities of Colonel McCormick and American Action Inc. in Chicago, and the reactionary anti-labor drive of the NAM cabal in Congress, suffice to make this clear. Thus, the



Eugene Dennis, Carl Winter and Benjamin J. Davis, three of the Communist leaders imprisoned under the anti-labor Smith Act, are shown at New York's Union Square as they reviewed the 1949 May Day parade.

anti-fascist aims for which the war was fought are still a common bond uniting all who continue the struggle for the realization of those aims.

Now, there are some progressives who say—yes, we agree with you Communists; we are in accord with your anti-fascist objectives; however, we cannot work with you because we disagree with your "tactics."

We Communists desire to discuss with all other progressives, not only our immediate and long-range objectives, but, and with equal frankness, our strategy and tactics, the means we employ to achieve the common end. We boast no "secret weapon" to mount against the predatory trusts and their political henchmen. As Communists, we place our full reliance in the open, public,

mass action of labor and all democratic forces.

We say that the common defense of democracy cannot be plotted in a smoke-filled room. It must be publicly organized in every shop and factory, every ward and precinct, every block in every neighborhood, throughout our country. Our watchword is unity—unity of purpose, of action, of struggle.

We have been and we are the champions of unity, of anti-fascist and democratic unity, at home and abroad. We have been and are both the pioneers and the Jimmy Higginses, who work for unity wherever there is even one member of the Communist Party.

Stronger winds of democratic unity must sweep our country, gathering up (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

THE STEVE NELSON STORY

Worker, organizer, leader of the unemployed coal miners and steelworkers in the 1930's, anti-fascist hero of the war for Spanish democracy—here is the life story of the Communist leader who has been sentenced to 20 years in Pennsylvania's prisons, under the state's anti-labor and archaic "sedition" law.

By ART SHIELDS

"I have no information that you ever worked a day in your life," sneered Judge Harry M. Montgomery of Pittsburgh as he sentenced Steve Nelson, the Communist leader and former commander of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to 20 years in prison on charges of "sedition."

Steve's 10 years of toil in the open shop hells of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era are the answer to that Big Lie. Those 10 years were Steve's apprenticeship period as a future Communist leader. There he shared the misery of his fellow workers and learned how they were exploited. And he began organizing them into unions and eventually into the Communist Party.

I KNEW nothing about unionism, however, when I landed my first job in America in a Philadelphia slaughter house in 1920," Steve told me during his trial before Judge Montgomery last winter.

"I had come from Yugoslavia. I was 16 and weighed about 130 pounds. My job was rolling heavy barrels in and out of the freezing rooms and stacking meat on the racks in the smoke room—30 feet high.

"I worked 11 hours a day, six days a week at 30 cents an hour.

"That's a good job," the foreman told me.

The work was very heavy and it was always very hot or very cold. The men suffered from stiff joints for which the standard remedies were Sloan's Liniment or snake oils. "You'll soon have legs like the rest of us," the men said.

"Men wore out early. I remember an 'old man' of 35 asking me to climb up the high racks in the smoke room in his place. 'I can't make it any more,' he told me. The boss will fire me if he finds out."

"The boss fired him on Christmas Day. He had several kids.

EATING SMOKE IN THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE JUNGLE

"The boss saw I could climb well. So he kept me on the top rack, where the smoke was thickest. I was choking with smoke and heat. The place was a big metal cage, with the smoke constantly coming in.

"The work was very dangerous. The racks were covered with thick layers of freeze. I once saw a man slip and fall 20 feet. We never saw him again.

"I couldn't eat the smoke any more after several months. I asked the boss for my pay. He laughed: 'You Green-horn! I can get all the men I want for less than I pay you.'

"My second hunt for a job began."

Steve's next got a job as a "steam hammerman" in the forge department of a machine-building plant. He worked on heavy forgings with a 300-pound hammer that had 1,000 pounds of steam behind it.

"That place was as hot as Milton's inferno," said Steve as we talked in a down town restaurant together near Montgomery's court.

"Scores of gas ovens were going and I had to stand five feet from the hot steel I was forging. Sparks splashed when the hammer came down. My clothes often caught fire.

"We were dirty as chimney sweeps at the end of our nine-hour day. We washed up in big wooden buckets that were used to cool the tongs, and dies.

"It was a man-sized job that took

cool nerves and close attention. No one called me 'kid' any more.

The company went broke in a year, however, and Steve was job-hunting again.

R. R. PICKETS TELL YOUNG STEVE ABOUT UNIONS

At last "Men Wanted" notices flashed on the employment shark's boards. Railroad repair men were wanted by the Lehigh Valley R.R. The shark hadn't told the boys that the road was on strike.

The boys were met by pickets at the Lehigh Valley station, however. "They gave me my first union leaflet," said Steve. "The headline said 'Strike!'

"The pickets told the boys they wanted a union.

"What is a union?" I asked my cousin, who was older than I?

"It's to get more money and short hours; that's what the men said," my cousin explained.

"I thought that was fine," said Steve. "And my cousin and I went back to the shark and gave him hell until we got back the five dollars we had paid for the job. I joined the carpenters union soon after and worked at that trade off and on for eight or nine years. I had learned cabinet-making in the old country."

Construction jobs didn't last, however. The post-war depression was under way. And Steve eventually found himself in the big mill of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. at Woodlawn (now Allequippa) on the Ohio River below Pittsburgh.

"The J. & L. plant was operated like a prison," said Steve. "One couldn't get in or out of town without being questioned by the company police. The foremen were firing many workers every day. The speed up was terrific and men were constantly getting hurt.

STEEL TRUST OBJECTS TO STEVE'S UNION CARD

"I worked 11 hours a day on the open hearth repair crew. The work had to be done while the hearths were still hot. The job lasted until the 'Big, Big Boss,' as the men called him, found I was a member of the carpenters local union in Pittsburgh. Then he fired me on the spot after telling me to 'Go to Hell!'

"That was my first experience with the Mellon interests that run the J. & L. mills and the Pittsburgh courts," said Steve.

By this time Steve was a seasoned trade unionist. He had brought many workers into the carpenters union and other labor organizations. He was also learning that the day-to-day struggle wasn't enough. The mills belonged of right to the workers, who built them and ran them and the land to the people who tilled it.

Steve learned more from his fellow workers in the Detroit area, where he helped to build the progressive Auto and Aircraft Workers Union. He has many dramatic stories of this period, when he was blacklisted from plant to plant by General Motors, Fisher Body, Chrysler, Briggs and other companies for his union activities.

Steve came forward as an outstanding leader in the big Hoover crash of 1929-1930. He was working in Chicago when the stockyards and steel mills closed down. The workers made him secretary of their Unemployed Councils and the fight for relief hit its stride.

The cops arrest him again and again as he led delegations and demonstra-



Steve Nelson, his wife, Margaret, and their children.

tions to City Councils and State Legislatures.

"We were kept in jail a week after the cops raided our meeting in Machinists Hall," said Steve. "There were 13 of us in a cell made for eight.

"Then one night we were taken to the Detective Bureau and beaten up terribly. One of our leaders was ruptured. Another had his teeth mashed in. One was beaten on the cheek bone so hard that blood gushed from his nose and mouth. Another's throat was beaten so badly that he lost his power of speech and died of t.b. six months later.

"I was beaten unconscious by detective Harry Miller. When I came to I had a broken shoulder blade and was covered with blood. I can still hear that brute jeering: 'You want relief? I'll give it to you.' 'You want to get those bums unemployment insurance, do you?' 'You want something for nothing? Take that!' And he was blackjacking me again.

"All this while I was strapped to a chair, bolted to the floor.

"We were put on trial on charges of 'Fomenting the unemployed to riot and overthrow the Government.' The trial lasted a week. The verdict was 'Not Guilty.'"

The cops kept arresting Steve when he went to the anthracite mine fields of Eastern Pennsylvania the same year.

We'll let Steve's lovely wife Margaret take up the story here. Margaret Nelson had been at Steve's side in every fight since they met in Pittsburgh in the mid-1920's. She had grown up in the steel town of Braddock, Pa., where her father was a rank and file leader in the great steel strike of 1919, that William Z. Foster led. And she had inherited her father's courage and strength and his ability to go hungry with a smile.

ARRESTED EVERY WEEK WHILE ORGANIZING MINERS

"Steve got a job in Wilkes-Barre in the heart of the hard coal region," said Margaret. "The job didn't last long, however. He was soon out of work with tens of thousands of others. And he was speaking at meetings of unemployed miners in Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere every Saturday night. And every Saturday night he was arrested and we'd go to police headquarters to demand his release.

"They'd hold Steve a day or two or three, and then he'd be arrested again. We'd get him out again and the cycle of meetings, arrests and releases would be repeated over and over.

Steve's courage broke through. The meetings of hungry unemployed miners go bigger and bigger. And the crowds of workers and went to the police stations to demand Steve's release got bigger too.

The cops were afraid to beat up Steve as much as they liked. "I remember when they pulled him off a speaker's stand in the mining town of Nanticoke, Pa.," went on Margaret. "They began roughing him up on the way to the patrol wagon till Steve dug his heels into the ground and called out: 'Keep your hands off me. I will walk to that wagon, but you have no right to man-handle a peaceful worker.' The miners cheered and crowded around and Steve was out again the next day.

Meanwhile Steve and his fellow workers were organizing the Unemployed Councils in every county and town in the anthracite region. And the Poor Boards had to yield. The miners' families began getting relief.

"We had wonderful demonstrations," continued Margaret. "I remember seeing Steve come down the hill from the coal company breaker in Wilkes-Barre with several hundred miners' wives and children. They had empty milk bottles



STEVE NELSON in Spain where he served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, one of the international units fighting for democracy in Spain in 1936. His rank was Lieutenant-Colonel.

in their hands. 'We Want the Poor'—Soon came out the Federated people union. Steve's crusade to the unemployed day.

Steve was of the mine. The hard desperate of some. Sixty per laid off. So the me of the mine.

The boss said Margaret were simply of Pennsylvania.

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DRY

No one knew how to get into the fortified town. But Steve found a way. He led a small detail of men on their bellies through ditches and behind rubbish and rocks to within a few yards of a three-story factory on the edge of the town. Then the men, with Steve at their head, rushed across the open space with their grenades and tommy guns before the snipers could get them.

The snipers' machine gun bursts came a split second too late from their nest in the church belfry next door.

Steve's storming party took the factory then blasted its way through the wall with grenades into the building next door. From that building they broke into the next and the next and so on. More Lincolns were following them and the fascists were in panic. Belchite fell soon after, but Steve was on his back. A grenade had ripped his throat and a bullet had pierced the flesh of his abdomen.

He was later shipped home over his protests.

MADRID GOVERNMENT HAILS THE 'PERFECT COMMISSAR'

The Spanish Republican Government lauded Steve as the perfect commissar in its history of the International Brigade (called the Fifteenth Brigade), published by the War Commissariat in Madrid in 1938.

The government's praise of Steve is contained in a 1,000-word chapter on "Commissar Steve Nelson." The first line of the chapter speaks of the "immense popularity of Steve Nelson" with the men of the Brigade.

Steve was "everything a good political commissar should be," the historian continued.

A Spanish Political Commissar had to be an excellent soldier and an able, understanding political leader, who could keep the men's eyes fixed on the goal of freedom from fascism.

Steve had both qualities in high degree. "Steve was 'one of the boys,' said the Brigade history, "and yet always a full step ahead of them. As 'one of the boys' he knew exactly what the boys thought, felt, needed. . . . As an organizer he knew how to harmonize the interests of the command and that of the boys with the best interests of the Spanish Republican cause. . . ."

Spanish vets have often told me how Steve used to go without sleep to see that they got their food and other supplies without a hitch. He was ruthless with bureaucrats who let the men suffer. And the Brigade history says—

" . . . The boys knew that Steve was looking out for them. As a result they made the best of it when there was an actual shortage. They were confident that—had supplies been available—Steve would have gotten them."

'DON'T LET 'EM GET STEVE' WAS YANKS' FIGHTING SONG

One of Steve's biggest tests as a morale builder came in the Brunette offensive when the fascists were hammering at the Americans' flanks with terrific fire power and two company commanders and many men were killed.

"Always at the most dangerous points," says the Brigade history, "cool and collected, Steve set an example that stiffened the morale of the troops and enabled them to withstand the most intense fire. . . . He would come to the boys in the front lines . . . smile, crack a joke and then with a confident: 'We'll hold them all right,' he would be off to another part of the line . . . when men heard Steve say: 'We'll hold them,' they usually were convinced—and hold them they did."

"Don't let 'em get Steve" was the word that traveled up and down the Lincoln line during the Quinto-Belchite offensive (that followed Brunette).

And that slogan "Don't let 'em get Steve" is the cry of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade today as they lead the International struggle for Steve's release from his vile Pittsburgh prison.

That slogan has been set to music in a Lincoln Vets song whose chorus runs something like this:

"Bombs killed where they fell;
Spain turned into hell,
But from front to front the word
was spread
Whenever they knew there was
danger ahead—
'Don't let 'em get Steve!'"

The Steel Trust was determined to get Steve, however, when he came back to Pittsburgh as the Communist Party's District Organizer in 1948.

Steve's prestige was high among Pittsburgh workers. And the Communist

nist Party, he was leading, had already cost the Steel Trust many millions. Communists were the spearhead of the great CIO drive of 1936-1937 that wiped out the open shop in the mills, brought wage increases and shorter hours and gave some freedom to the thug-ridden steel company towns. And the Communists—above all—stood in the way of the steel king's drive for war and war profits.

THE STEEL TRUST'S FRAME-UP BEGINS

Steve Nelson's job in Pittsburgh was as tough as the job in Spain in some ways. Steel trust stoolies dogged his steps. Steel trust "monitors" tapped his telephone wires with the help of the FBI. And Steel Trust newspapers and radio stations kept a stream of lies pouring out against Steve.

Nevertheless Steve and his colleagues Ben Carreathers, Andy Onda, Jim Dolan, William Albertson and others kept bringing the peace message to the Steel Trust workers by leaflets and otherwise. And the Communist Party was digging its roots deeper into this heartland of American heavy industry.

Then Steve was arrested on charges of "sedition" along with Andy Onda and Jim Olsen, the Worker correspondent. One of the chief witnesses against them was a labor spy named Matt Cvetic, who had given most of his time to stooling for the U. S. Steel Corp. and the Mellon interests and the FBI. The other top witness was the fascist-minded Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who praises Mussolini. . . . He was educated in Il Duce's University of Rome.

Steve was severed from the case after a terrible auto accident that fractured seven bones. The other two men were convicted in an eight-months' trial. And Steve, sick and crippled was rushed to trial again in December without time to get a lawyer.

And the frameup judge was a reactionary politician named Harry M. Montgomery, who had been part of the plot against Steve from the beginning.

STEVE MADE HISTORY IN HEROIC DEFENSE

Judge Montgomery had been vice chairman of the "Americans Battling Communism" movement in Pittsburgh that had helped to finance the stoolie Matt Cvetic. He had been picked for this trial by the witchhunter, Musmanno, who had charges of assigning his fellow judges that month. And he denied Steve's rights to a fair trial from the beginning.

Steve fought back like a Dimitroff. He denounced the witness Musmanno to his face as a fascist again and again. He threw the stoolie witnesses into confusion by his relentless cross examination. And he hailed his Party's program of Peace and Socialism as the hope of the world.

Musmanno's chief "exhibit" against Steve was a peace telegram from William Z. Foster that the judge had found when he raided Communist headquarters like a common cop in 1950. And Steve proudly acclaimed his devotion to peace, while the workers who crowded the courtroom nodded their heads in assent.

The dogs had their day for the moment, however, Steve was sent up for "20 years." But he knows that he'll be out long, long before the time for he has the utmost confidence in the American working-class that he has worked with since 1920.

"In prison with Steve Nelson is the American working class."

—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn



Just before the beginning of his trial Steve Nelson, his leg in cast and splints, is shown recuperating from injuries sustained in an auto accident. Although still partially crippled, still weak from a serious accident, the court ordered him to trial without legal representation of his choosing. He defended himself in court.

Steve Nelson is "a true democratic hero, one of the finest sons of the American workingclass."

—William Z. Foster

From Howard Fast's Poem SALUD, STEVE NELSON

" . . . I make a pledge!

I pledge you anger, so-mounting, slow-burning, but full of fury.

I pledge you numbers. There was a time when they counted those who were on our side, your side; but now we are uncountable.

I pledge you struggle. We will not rest until you are with us."

The People's Choice

THOSE OF YOU who have been unable to purchase a mad dog and have a television set instead were fortunate enough to watch both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. I was so overwhelmed by these spectacles that only now have I been able to get enough of a grip on myself to write about them.

I enjoyed the announcers and commentators more than the conventions proper. Each announcer felt duty bound to throw in a little hoopla as he introduced each session. The hoopla usually went something like this: "And now, as a public service, we bring you that great manifestation of democracy, a free people selecting its Presidential candidate." Then the camera would give you a close-up of a delegate wearing a coonskin cap, an ice-pack, a tin horn and a vest with neon buttons.

Yet we should be grateful to the TV networks, for from these televised proceedings we are able to reconstruct the democratic process by which a free people selects its major national representative.

First word goes out through the length and breadth of the land that national conventions will be held at which the people may make their choice. Then the delegates are democratically selected. The district and ward leaders meet. In a great outcropping of democracy they decide to send each other to Chicago. Every delegate is pledged to vote for a certain people's choice on the first ballot. He is absolutely bound by this democratic pledge unless the floor leader of his delegation decides otherwise, which he usually does.

In the meantime, six men from the Democratic and six from the Republican Party have met to select their respective national candidates. This process is absolutely democratic. A majority of either six is enough to name the candidate.

After this, each party determines which losing candidates they should place in nomination. The Democratic Party even decided to nominate two women unsuccessfully for the Vice-Presidency.

Now the great moment comes. The conventions open, and the people's will unfolds.

The convention's most dramatic moment is the passing out of the kits. On this depends the fate of the

nation. There are kits for each candidate nominated. Naturally, the candidate chosen by the six men has more kits than the other candidates. Each kit contains a little banner, a tin horn, a noisemaker that you twirl around, two aspirin tablets, a bell, a toy drum, a cymbal, a firecracker and a paper hat.

Each delegate then opens his kit and reads the name on the banner. In this way, he finds out whom to vote for.

The next big moment is the spontaneous demonstration. These demonstrations are as spontaneous as a gall bladder operation. Someone places the name of a candidate in nomination. If the name of the candidate corresponds to the name on the banner in his kit, the delegate makes a choice. Naturally, the candidate selected by the six party leaders has the most kits distributed. Therefore the delegates make the most noise when his name is announced. It follows that he is nominated and blown into the White House, so to speak, by the tin horns.

This is the technique by which the American people are permitted to choose the national leadership every four years.

'Our Cause Is Invincible'

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

all that is wholesome, progressive, and anti-fascist in American life. The advocates of government of the people, by the people, and for the people must not yield ground to the proponents of government of the trusts, by the trusts, and for the trusts.

The blitz which pro-fascist reaction prepares against the American people and their democratic institutions can and must be averted. It must be averted by united action now, while there is still time to act. Those who hope to escape the consequences of a blitz today dare not waste time debating over where they want to go tomorrow.

The good and tested American axiom that in union there is strength has become the categorical imperative for labor and all progressives today. A powerful labor and democratic coalition is within our grasp. We have only to reach out our hands, seize it and shape it, before the opportunity to do so is snatched from us.

The hour for common action — of, by and for the common man — is here for all progressives, non-Communists and Communists alike.

Let us meet its challenge boldly, and seize its opportunities with determination.

Let us act together — now — with all the strength of our unity, to stem the rise of reaction and fascism, to protect our trade unions, our democratic heritage, our common interests.

Let us act together to ensure a progressive and peaceful future for our people, for America, our own, our native land.

FROM SPEECH DELIVERED
IN CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1947

Excerpts from text of last speech prepared for delivery June 26, 1951, a few days before the majority of the National Committee of the Communist Party entered prisons to start serving five year sentences under the Smith Act

... Nobody has any doubt that we Communists find ourselves in a new situation. Many who are far from happy about the Vinson decision have not yet awakened to the fact that this turning point in the life of the Communist Party is also a critical turning point in the life of the nation.

The Vinson decision nullifies the First Amendment and its guarantees of freedom of speech, press, and assembly. This is a drastic pro-fascist encroachment upon the democratic gains and traditions of the people.

But the Vinson decision does more. It signals the blotting out of constitutional guarantees and threatens the breakdown of all the institutions of bourgeois democracy.

The new situation in which we find ourselves gives new emphasis to the need for mastering the tactic of the united front, which our Party has made a key policy question at all times to prevent or defeat fascism.

The "secret" of effective united front work is confidence in the working class and the people.

This is an affirmation of our faith in the tens of millions of Americans, who must move into united and militant struggle. But it is not enough merely to affirm this faith in words. We must demonstrate it in deeds every day.

Some comrades still find it easier — and pleasanter — to polemicize against, than to work with broad forces. Some are still too quick to write off a fellow worker, a shop steward, a community leader. Some still have the mistaken notion that in politics it is true that "he travels fastest who travels alone."

These are always harmful tendencies, comrades. If persisted in today, they could prove fatal. And not so much fatal to our Party, as to our people and our country.

The forms of struggle may change, to accord with new and more difficult conditions. But as Marxists we know that the struggle will go on. And now, even more than before, struggle will decide everything.

Our Party was born in struggle, steeled and educated in struggle. We thrive and grow in struggle, which brings to our leadership and ranks the best men and women that the working class, the Negro people, and all other sections of the population can produce.

But, as we face up to the manifold problems and difficulties of this new situation, we recognize the struggle will now bring new hardships to all of us — and to our families.

Under these circumstances, courage of course is indispensable. And I am confident that, individually and collectively, we Communists have plenty of courage. But personal courage in itself is not enough. We need the kind of courage that flows from steadfast conviction and fidelity to principle. We need the courage that is not to be confused with recklessness, that shows concern for people and care for the integrity and welfare of the Party as a whole. We need courage that is accompanied by flexibility in tactics, by skill in fighting the enemy.

I am confident that our Party, its leadership and its membership, will rise to meet this new challenge and give a good account of itself before the American working class to which it is responsible.

But I would remind you that our Marxist science warns us at all times to be on guard against both Right and "Left" dangers, to wage the struggle for our correct line and policy always on two fronts. Now more than ever we must struggle against both panic and complacency, against sectarianism and adventurism and against capitulation and liquidationism.

I think I have already made it clear that there is no ground now for complacency. We Communists, and all thoughtful Americans, recalling the catastrophe ushered in by Hitler's Nuremberg Decrees, sound the warning of the grave dangers which the Vinson decision holds for our working class and people.

But 1951 is not 1933 or 1939. The United States is not Germany. Fascism here can still be averted. We who leave you for a while — and much against our will — are not going to prison

for a "lost cause." On the contrary, our cause is invincible.

It is invincible because the working class is the rising class, the new ruling class in states embracing a third of the world's population, and because its vanguard has wise and steadfast leaders in every land.

Our cause is invincible because the peoples of the world — and of the United States — not only want peace now, but for the first time in history, have it in their power to check and defeat the forces driving toward an atomic war.

Always let us remember and stress that war is not inevitable. The scales are weighted in favor of the people's peace forces, headed by the Soviet Union — and tipping ever more decisively against the forces of fascist reaction, imperialism and war, headed by the Wall Street monopolists.

There is no use pretending that it is not even more difficult to take a leave of absence at this time than it was last May. This time, it is not only I who leave you — but also the comrades who filled my place so admirably while I was in the West Street jail.

Industry Forters "White Supremacy"

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

Negro policemen and two policewomen who guard school children against dangerous intersections. Throughout South Carolina there are 24 Negro policemen and provisions have been made for Negro firemen in Columbia. Horry County, the scene of Klan violence in 1950 now has a Negro deputy sheriff. Darlington has a Negro member of the board of education and a Columbia Negro sits on the City Planning Commission. In Florida, there are Negro policemen in Jacksonville and Tallahassee, and in Miami, a Negro also sits as a judge. New Orleans, where 26,000 Negroes vote there are six policemen.

The emphasis on Negro policemen was dictated by the fact that police brutality remains one of the salient issues in the Negro community. Some 56 Negroes have been slain by police in Alabama, alone, since the close of World War II. And, too, at the present balance-of-power stage of the fight for democracy, Negro leaders feel that an apologetic post is the limit to be won.

Everywhere — except Birmingham — even in Mississippi's Jackson and Meridian, Negro leaders pointed out as the first fruits of their vote increase a lessening of acts of police brutality. In addition to staying the policeman's billy and gun, Atlanta leaders point to public pro-civil rights stands taken by rival white politicians when facing the Negro electors in forum meetings organized by the Voters' League.

"Why, not only do these politicians take positions, but they follow the campaigns of their opponents to check on whether racist propaganda is used when they address white audiences," Atlanta Democratic politicians told me. "So during the past four years we have forced all candidates to clean up their vote-getting methods. They can't tell us one thing and then say the opposite to the white voters — they've got to come clean."

Negro leaders in New Orleans were

Yet this time, too, I and the rest of the Eleven have full confidence that our Party is in good hands, and will meet with honor, courage and skill whatever challenge is still to come.

Heavy responsibilities now fall on all of you comrades. I know you will fulfill those responsibilities.

Guard well our Party — its leadership and members, its unity, its integrity, its principles.

Watch over and care for comrades Bill Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn — those indomitable veterans whose wisdom and experience will prove invaluable.

Rally around and help strengthen the new leadership, which fully merits your confidence.

Champion with greater loyalty and resoluteness than ever the immediate and fundamental interest of the workers, the Negro people, and the mighty and growing forces of peace.

Uphold the honor of our Party, our class, and our people. Be worthy of and carry on the great traditions of Jefferson and Madison, Lincoln and Douglass, Sylvie, Debs and Ruthenberg.

Avert a third world war!

Rally the people to repeal the fascist Smith and McCarran Acts — to restore the Bill of Rights!

ticked over an unusual development in two Louisiana parishes (counties) there — Jefferson and St. John. In both parishes, the incumbent sheriffs came under fire from reform elements who resented official toleration of wide open gambling and other immoral activities. In self-defense, both sheriffs opened the registration books to Negroes, assisting them in qualifying by payment of the poll tax. Now it is reported that there are more Negroes than white voters in both parishes.

A Negro labor leader who couldn't suppress a smile while telling me this expanded:

"Well, in the election that followed the registration, the Negroes voted for the sheriffs. The rascals won. But later on the Negroes got wise and now they have formed a Boosters Clubs in Jefferson County and are going about organizing political groups in every ward in the parish. And now they are thinking about electing some Negro officials. They've really got both the reform movement and the grafting sheriffs worried."

New Orleans and the two parishes in which the Negroes have benefitted from a political quick aside, there are still 27 of Louisiana's 64 parishes, including St. Landry where a Negro was killed after suing for the right to vote, with zero Negroes voting.

This, in part, is the zig zag path to first class citizenship which the Negro people in the South are trodding. The men who have the biggest say in the state governments against which they are fighting have offices and headquarters in northern cities, the men who have thrown the anti-democratic rock and then hid their hypocritical hands. And the white workers, exploited by the same men have not yet seen through the racist dodge. But the fight goes on. Its winning small advances. But the Negro people are sure of the big payoff for themselves and democracy in general.

A Prisoner on Ellis Island Looks at James Allen's 'Atomic Imperialism'

James S. Allen, *Atomic Imperialism: The State, Monopoly, and the Bomb*, International Publishers, 288 pp., \$2.90.

By MARTIN YOUNG

Ellis Island, N.Y.

James S. Allen is well known for his studies of American monopoly capitalism. His latest book, 'Atomic Imperialism,' will



JAMES S. ALLEN

About Martin Young

Martin Young, author of this review, has been imprisoned on Ellis Island for eight months pending disposition of his deportation case. A victim of the infamous McCarran Act, he has been denied bail all this time in flagrant violation of decisions handed down by higher courts in a number of similar cases in which it was insisted that bail must be granted. Young came to the United States from Russia 31 years ago. Through an oversight by his guardians, he was deprived of his derivative American citizenship. He spent his life as a trade union organizer and has been charged with no crime. He is married to an American citizen and has two American-born sons. His persecution, says the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, points up the "crass disregard of constitutional rights embodied in attacks upon Americans, citizens and non-citizens alike."

be welcomed by all those who seek a rational understanding of why capitalist economic life in general and atomic energy in particular turn to armaments and war. The book is as captivating as are the wonders of atomic science.

If the average American were asked who owns and controls the nation's atomic industry, the answer in most instances would be: the government, of course. Our first expression of gratitude to Allen should be for his challenging and disproving of "The widespread illusion that govern-

ment ownership of the atomic industry in some mysterious fashion rises above the monopoly control of the economy as a whole and of atomics in particular."

THE NEW "ROBBER BARONS"

There is nothing comparable in American economic history to the seizure of the publicly owned and developed atomic industry by giant trusts. The profits they are getting from current operations would stagger the imagination of the most rapacious "robber barons."

Allen shows how the Morgan bankers together with General Electric and the Bell System, the duPont trust and Union Carbide actually run every phase of the industry, from uranium ore to the finished weapon.

The atomic industry, says Allen, "is state enterprise under the control of big business, the merger of the state and corporate structure at the zenith"; and concludes: "It typifies state monopoly capitalism at maturity." The author reveals facts from unchallenged sources to disclose the interlocking web of government atomic agencies with giant electrical, chemical and metallurgical monopolies;

of big capitalists with high government bodies and officials; of the military with directors of banks and corporations; of nuclear scientists and college presidents with admirals and generals; of bankers and colonial expansionists with top 'diplomats'.

The atomic state-monopoly cartel does not stop at the borders of the United States. By outright coercion and under the pretext of military security, the United States became the sole producer of atomic weapons in the capitalist part of the world. By various means American capital gained control of the uranium from the pitchblende mines of the Belgian Congo and Canada, presently the chief sources of the raw material. American monopoly dominates the world atomic cartel.

FUSION OF STATE AND MONOPOLY

On the very first page of the book, Allen states: "The fusion of the state and monopoly typified by the atomic weapons combine serves as the principal base for reaction with a fascist orientation, and as the center of war incitement."

With respect to the atomic industry in the United States, Allen points to two very significant facts. First, General Electric, which is in "command of the approaches to atomic power for industrial use . . . turned to the more profitable venture of developing power for specific war purposes." It is understandable, therefore, why the social and economic forces representing this industry should seek not peace but war.

Second, the development of atomics for constructive and peaceful uses at this time threatens the vested economic and financial interests of the major banks and corporations. "Too great is the implicit threat," says Allen, "to existing electric empires, to the established fuels like coal and oil, to the standard power equipment business, and to the network of corporate controls over these spheres."

One must conclude, therefore, that the basic reasons for the feverish armaments race at the cost of hundreds of billions of dollars is not to be explained by looking for neurotic pathological causes, but by the development of our imperialist capitalist economy.

BASIS OF FOREIGN POLICY

Atomic Imperialism divulges the real and true basis of our domestic and foreign policies, and their objectives.

The economic and political menace of this cartel reaches far beyond progressive circles to threaten the welfare of the nation as a whole.

For this atomic state-monopoly monster has introduced something new into our economic life. The new munitions cartel, says Allen, "is the furthest organic advance of the fascist tendency, the closest approach in the United States to the corporate state of fascism."

State monopoly, combined with fascist characteristics, are not a sign of economic health nor are they the result of "peaceful" development. As Allen points out, a sharp inter-monopoly struggle proceeds constantly within the cartel and even within the big combines that control it, while other "corporations are on the outside clamoring to get in." Furthermore, a war economy generates great contradictions and provokes deeper crises, the magnitude of which at this time is difficult to assess.

SOVIET CONTROL PLAN

The opinion prevails in this country that the only conflicts in the sphere of world atomics are between the American and Soviet concepts. Actually, this is not so. True, a basic difference does exist between the United States and the Soviet Union. The masters of American atomic diplomacy think only in terms of weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet concept does not preclude atomic weapons, but its major emphasis is upon the construc-

tive and peaceful use of atomic energy, for life not death.

Essentially, the Soviet plan for control of atomic energy is more in the interest of various capitalist countries than is the American plan. Under American monopoly control, they will never have an atomic power industry of their own.

DECAY OF SCIENCE

With good reason, Allen chose for scrutiny the nation's science and culture, to determine the consequences of the atomic monopoly upon our moral and intellectual progress. The results are devastating and should alarm all men of good will of whatever political persuasion.

The extent of decay in American science as a result of "the integration of science, monopoly and the military," is so great that the intellectual exponents of American atomic imperialism cannot help complaining bitterly about it. Writes Allen: "As the energies of science are turned to weapons, they must be diverted from the social needs of the people; that is, from the fundamental aim of science." Secondly, as is so succinctly expressed by the author, "the dossier rather than the student's ability is the test for a doctorate."

Allen's Atomic Imperialism is a most welcome and timely contribution towards a fundamental understanding of the operating economic and political forces seeking to resolve the deep inner conflicts of imperialism by means of war and fascism. The book will enrich Marxist economic literature.

It was a pleasure, mixed with great pride and confidence in the strength of Marxist convictions, to read Atomic Imperialism even in the stifling and at times frustrating enclosure of a stinking jail. How much more enjoyable should this book be for those who will read it in the privacy of their home and are able to translate its clarity of purpose into the fight for peace.

USSR HONORS A GREAT AMERICAN WRITER

The complete works of Theodore Dreiser are being published in the Soviet Union in an edition of 75,000 copies it was announced last week by Moscow Radio. This will be the first complete edition in the world of Dreiser's books which include the following:

Sister Carrie, Jennie Gerhardt, The Genius, The Titan, The Financier, The Stoic, An American Tragedy, The Bulwark, Hoosier Holiday, A Book About Myself, Hand of the Potter, Free And Other Stories, Twelve Men, A Galley of Women, Color of a Great City, A Traveler at Forty.

Also Plays of the Natural and Supernatural, Hey Rub-A-Dub-Dub, Moods-Cadenced and Declaimed, Dreiser Looks at Russia, The Aspirant, My City, Fine Furniture, Dawn, Tragic America, America Is Worth Saving.

Dreiser's books are extremely popular in the USSR. In recent years 17 of his works were published in the Soviet Union in 38 editions totalling nearly 500,000 copies. They have been translated not only into Russian but into most of the other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Sister Carrie was published in

the Lithuanian language in 1941.

Color of a Great City was published in the Georgian language.

Dreiser's short stories were published in Ukrainian and in the Uzbek language.

It is significant that even during the war against Hitler fascism the State Literary Publishing House (Moscow) published Dreiser's The Financier in an edition of 25,000 copies.

The Moscow journalist M. Ostrovsky once said that "to the Soviet reading public, Dreiser was not only one of America's most talented writers but also an old friend of the Soviet Union."

"When news of his death reached us," Ostrovsky said, "the Central Library of Foreign Literature wanted to arrange an exhibit of his books, but all available copies were loaned out to readers."

"We seldom ever have any of his work on our shelves," the library told me. They are always reserved in advance, and the largest number of his admirers were found among Soviet students and engineers. At our branch libraries in Moscow, the Stalin auto plant, the ball bearing, electrical equipment

and other plants, subscribers reserve Dreiser's books several weeks in advance."

In a reading hall where books are not issued to subscribers, Ostrovsky did find an exhibit of Dreiser's works in Russian, English, French, Italian and other languages. There he found Red Army Lieutenant Vassili Prokhorov reading An American Tragedy in English. The lieutenant said: "We appreciate Dreiser as an old friend of the Soviet Union. I remember, for instance, during the war when I was editor of a regimental paper, I quoted Dreiser in an issue dedicated to Lenin's death. Dreiser's statement was something like this: 'The Russian people freed by Lenin will never permit anyone to convert them into slaves again. They will fight, inspired by Lenin's spirit.'"

Dreiser (Ostrovsky pointed out), "with the deep insight of a true artist, saw the cultural and economic progress of the USSR, the greatness of the constructive energy of the Soviet working people. The role played by the USSR in the defeat of German fascism and Japanese imperialism has fully justified Dreiser's faith in the land of socialism."

BRONX EXPRESS

By MIKE GOLD (Reprinted from Masses and Mainstream.)

Though chewing gum ads shed much bright hope and big healthy blondes show triumphant teeth from the cigarette posters humanity suffers in these subways the fathers and mothers of New York are pushed and cursed here like stockcar cattle be they sick or well, strong, humble or foolish all, all are kneaded into a dough of exploited flesh of legs, arms, buttocks and souls buttons, rubber, rayon and the subway spit and slime roar and scream of tortured subway metals and unhappy subway faces that submit God wants us to suffer in subways under the optimistic loud ads peddling ten brands of adulterated whiskey life is crushed and sorrowful for a bunch of working people from the Bronx travelling to the daily job truckmen in eisenhower jackets Jewish, Italian, Puerto Rican needle trade workers reading newspapers that preach atombomb war low-wage clerks in neat blue suits doing crosswords and crisp young stenos with silken legs dodging reality in a brave Hemingway novel a longshoreman dozes darkly in his dungarees electricians, teachers, domestics and bookkeepers nobody is a tall elegant Hemingway hero caught in a tunnel by their bread necessities they read lunatic newspapers preaching war in the sick green-subway light the flickering light of a diseased social system but do not stop halfway with the subway gloom this is the womb these are the producers necessity is the mother of history only out of necessity will the new heaven and earth get born not made by teuricks, parasites or informers but by producers in dark subways travelling to the necessary job ahead

Country Place for the Summer

Hundreds of little places dot the land outside Moscow. And everywhere it's the children who are the "privileged class."

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

TRAVEL along the Ryazan road about 25 miles and you'll see a characteristic panorama. It's not just the fragrant fir, pine and birch woods which stamp this as a typical country scene in these parts. But peer into the woods and you'll discover a different kind of "flower" growing here. Everywhere, their heads covered with little white hats, are children.

All through these woods are country homes and camps for Moscow's children. Stop briefly at one such place for about a hundred children. These are kindergarten kids—three to seven years old. You see solidly built wooden houses. In one open space tots are dancing in a circle, teacher stands in the middle. Elsewhere on the spacious grounds kids are on seesaws, in sand piles, on swings, climbing jungle gyms or just running about. Everywhere are the teachers and nurses-like watchful mother hens guarding their broods.

Drive on a bit farther; here's a pioneer camp. You see acres of ground, cabins where the school age boys and girls sleep. There are playing fields, an open air theater, a big dining hall and tables and benches set out under the trees. All about are the kids—brown as berries, their lusty voices ringing in the clean air.

There's an absolute passion for fresh air around here. If two people meet to swap yarns about their vacations the first topic will be—the air. And it's the kids above all who must get away from the city to the country air—it's the kids who are a privileged "class" in the Soviet Union.

The sign over the entrance to the pioneer camp bids "welcome." Underneath it says this is a camp of a Moscow machine building plant—that is for the children of the workers there. Drive around the dirt road a bit and here's another camp entrance. This one says it's for children of Moscow's dairy plants.

What strikes you as you ride along is the extraordinary number of such country places for children. There have to be—all the kindergartens and nurseries in town move out to the country. Kids of that age stay the entire summer—June through August. In the pioneer camps the school-age kids spend an average of a month.

But drive past the village of Ilyinsky in this dacha neighborhood and you'll see not only row on row of children's dachas and camps. You'll also notice the ordinary dachas rented or owned by Moscow families. In some cases a five or even six room dacha will be used by a single family; in most cases it won't be more than a room or so in a dacha. But you'll be struck by the number of families that have a room for the summer.

Your car drives along—it doesn't go fast because the roads off the main highway are very bumpy—and these scenes stick with you: a circle of kids, a man reading from a children's book, showing them the pictures; a pond and hundreds of kids splashing about; a line of about a dozen tots, white hats on little heads being shepherd by teacher; fir trees, pine trees, silver birches—and children.

Woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME ON THE JOB IN THE NATION



The float of the Bridgeport Women for Peace in the Barnum Festival.

A City Turns Out in an Expression for Peace

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

WORLD PEACE was the theme in this year's Barnum Festival with its big parade of floats, bands, drum majorettes and all the trappings. It is estimated that 140,000 viewed the parade.

Outstanding among the floats, many of which stressed the ideas of peace and world brotherhood, was that of the Bridgeport Women for Peace. The

float was fashioned around a huge dove of peace holding an olive branch in its bill. Signs bearing the word peace in a dozen languages—English, Russian, French, Chinese, Italian, Spanish—were carried by young women dressed in their various national costumes. The colorful float was greeted with shouts of "Pokoj," "Peace," "Beke," "Paz" and "Peace" as the spectators recognized their native words

for peace. The Bridgeport Women for Peace is a local group composed of young mothers, housewives, working and professional women, Negro and white, which has taken the lead in the struggle for peace.

The prize-winning float was also built around the theme of world peace. The Catholic Youth Order threw all its resources into construction of a float showing an altar with a patron

saint above it and the words "Pray For World Peace" on the sides.

Another float which won a prize in its division was sponsored by a GI mothers "Sunshine Club." The float showed an angel of peace over the graves of GI's killed in Korea.

Judging from the response of the people of Bridgeport to these symbols there is no question that peace is what they want above all.

Women's Job in Union Leadership

By LILLIAN BRODY

THE FULL participation of working women is needed today in labor's fight to preserve and strengthen its unions. Yet the problem of bringing women into union activity and leadership is usually bypassed with the excuse that they cannot combine both union and family responsibilities.

Double duty at home and on the job is of course precisely the form that the special oppression of working women takes. The fact must therefore be faced that it is the unions' responsibility to tackle some of the resulting problems to enable women to become active. Facilities to care for babies during evening meetings, kindergarten activities and supervised play-groups during the day-time conferences, the starting and ending of meetings on time, educating fathers and husbands to share family responsibilities and help free their wives for outside activities—all these immediate steps are realistic and feasible. Unions have handled much more difficult organizational problems when they realized the need for solving them!

What is it therefore that holds them back from tackling these particular problems; and from bringing women forward to leadership as rapidly as they demonstrate interest and ability? Such male supremacist ideas of women's inferiority as these:

That women lack militancy or leadership ability (although American labor history is full of examples of women's courage, understanding and militancy),

that they are deficient in interest in and concern for the union (although it should be obvious to anyone who gives it a second thought that this is true only to the extent where they are entirely ignored!).

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION CAN BE A MAJOR ONE

A more plausible argument holds that, whereas the question of bringing women forward should be tackled, a given union is not yet ready, not strong enough, doesn't have sufficient forces at present, etc., etc. In other words, tackling the problem of developing woman leadership is presented as diversive, an extra complication, apart from, and even at the expense of the central direction of work. This is just as much an anti-woman attitude as the rest. The fact is that bringing women into leadership would mean raising the level of the fight for equal job opportunities and wage rates for women. This in turn would mean insuring union wage scales and good working conditions for all workers, further uniting the working class, and improving the level of activity in the union in a number of special ways. It is precisely because of their special problems that women have a special contribution to make to the labor movement.

For instance greater participation by women in the life of the unions would strengthen the fight for peace in the labor movement. Just because under capitalism individual women bear the main responsibility for the daily care and emotional

well-being of the children, they are directly concerned with the threat of war and fascism which makes it harder to maintain any kind of decent family, community, and school life, women have been particularly militant in the fight for peace, in defense of children. Women have been mainly responsible for the organization of community peace organizations, and are usually the leaders of city-wide peace councils. Even partial solutions to the immediate practical problems of working women, especially working mothers, would enable them to bring the fight for peace more effectively into the unions.

NEGRO WOMEN THE MOST MILITANT FIGHTERS

Negro women have a particularly important contribution to make to the labor movement, firstly in terms of bringing new courageous and militant leadership into the unions, and secondly in terms of cementing unity between the labor movement and the Negro people as a whole. Negro women are more exploited as workers, more oppressed as women. They suffer all the difficulties and indignities of white chauvinism and male supremacy combined in their crudest and most vicious form. They therefore bring an unparalleled strength of purpose and depth of understanding to organizations wherever they come into leadership. However, it must be recognized that to bring Negro women into union leadership in real numbers means bringing them into the unions

in the first place. It means organizing the unorganized garment shops where Negro and Puerto Rican women may earn at little as \$25 a week. It means giving real support to the attempts of the domestic workers to unionize. It means opening up new jobs for Negro women workers. These far-reaching tasks, if consistently undertaken, would tremendously strengthen the union movement by cementing the ties between the unions and the many Negro women's organizations, as well as between the unions and the Negro community. In other words, tackling the problems of Negro women means opening up important new avenues for the building of the Negro-labor alliance which is so fundamental to labor's fight for peace and civil rights.

These are only two of the ways in which bringing women into union leadership can raise the level of union activity. There are many others. The simple truth which must be driven home in order to dispel the anti-woman attitudes which keep women back, and thus weaken and split the working class, is this: women must be brought forward in the unions because the labor movement needs all its forces; and because women have a special contribution to make to the labor movement, as women. The practical problems which today obstruct many women's participation, can be solved, if they are tackled with a real sense of urgency and conviction.

Posters Ask Amnesty For Benjamin Davis

These posters in the photo at right are shown on billboards in Harlem. Some 13,000 Harlem residents have signed petitions to President Truman asking amnesty for the Negro peoples and workingclass leader sentenced to five years in federal penitentiary under the anti-labor Smith Act.

Demand Bail In Calif.; Mrs. Yates Gets 6 Yrs.

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES.—Appeals were being prepared Friday for the granting of bail and for a reversal of the conviction of the 14 California workingclass leaders for alleged violation of the Smith Act. Each of the 14 was handed the maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine by Federal Judge William C. Mathes.

After a lengthy courtroom battle with defense attorneys, the judge refused bail pending appeal.

One of the defendants, Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yantsey, was given an additional year to serve when Judge Mathes sentenced her to one year on each of the 11 "criminal contempt of court" counts. The contempt sentences were set to run concurrently at the completion of the original five-year sentence.

The silent and tense courtroom was packed with friends and families of the Smith Act victims.

Each of the 14, before receiving sentence, had a brief word of challenge to the verdict, the Smith Act and the Justice Department prosecution.

Before the defendants spoke, defense attorney Abe I. L. Wirin reminded the judge that "one generation inevitably regrets the prosecution for opinions of generations which came before."

CALLS FRANK CARLSON

As Wirin finished, Judge Mathes leaned forward and called for Frank Carlson, first of the 14 to be sentenced. Accompanied by his attorney, Norman Leonard and his Polish-born wife, Carlson walked to the lectern and spoke quietly:

"At one stage of the proceedings, there was some dispute about the Communist Manifesto. There was a question whether the Communist Manifesto was valid for us here."

"There is one sentence in the Communist Manifesto that says



MRS. YATES

'Communists disdain to conceal their aims and views.' That is certainly valid for me. My life, my aims, my activities, have been an open book for any prepared to read.

Carlson briefly outlined his participation in struggles against fascism, for which at one point he was jailed and at another honored. Now, he pointed out, he was to be jailed again, but, he said, "this period will repeat itself."

"I believe events will prove the wrong people have been sitting in the prisoners' dock," said Carlson. "Neither the trial nor the verdict has broken my confidence that the American people will not allow themselves to be dragged along the path to fascism and war. I ask no mercy. I am guilty of no crime."

MRS. DOROTHY HEALEY

Then came Mrs. Dorothy Healey, Los Angeles County chairman of the Communist Party. Her attorney, Alexander Schulman, told the court that the law did not require a maximum sentence and that because of the poverty of evidence Mrs. Healey should receive a light sentence.

Judge Mathes refused to consider the request.

In her statement, the Communist leader recalled the anti-alien hysteria when the Smith Act was passed in 1940.

"It was," she said, "Congressman Carl Henshaw, a Republican whom I regard as most conservative, who warned his colleagues and lives of all Americans. It could be used against any group threatening the party in power."

"Congressman Tom Ford, a Democrat, said the hysteria was so great at that time that if the Ten Commandments were passed by Congress it would be only because

(Continued on Page 7)

Launch Campaign To Reverse Verdict

LOS ANGELES.—The fight for reversal of the conviction of the 14 Smith Act victims is underway.

In a direct appeal to the public, the California Emergency Defense Committee began circulating 50,000 leaflets. The leaflets are headlined: "Guilty of thinking. You can reverse this verdict!" The public is urged, "Speak now . . . for yourself . . . for freedom . . . for your future."

Wednesday night an emergency mass meeting called by the Civil Rights Congress heard John Howard Lawson.

Other people's organizations mobilizing members on a country-wide basis include the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council; Independent Progressive Party; Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Arts, Sciences and Professions Council; Southern California Peace Crusade; Marine Cooks and Stewards and other unions.

Al Thibodeaux, Negro leader, MCS port agent and co-chairman of CEDC, said his "contention all along has been that this trial is a camouflage for what they are planning to do to Negroes."

Reuben W. Borough, IPP candidate for U. S. Senator, said the "verdict is shocking proof of the absolute need for repeal of the Smith Act at the earliest possible moment."

John Forrester, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Council, emphasized that "the main thing on trial is the tearing away of the U. S. Constitution and in this Negroes, who themselves are oppressed, become alarmed at extension of this oppression to political or other minorities."

Defense attorneys for the 14 defendants said that "the jury's verdict of guilty was a product, simply and solely, of the hysteria of the times."

"We have every confidence in ultimate victory," said the statement signed by Attorneys Ben Margolis, Leo Branton, Jr., Alexander H. Schullman, Norman Leonard and A. L. Wirin.

ACLU STATEMENT

The American Civil Liberties Union will fight for reversal of the conviction of California's Smith Act victims and for repeal of the Act itself. Dr. Eason Monroe, executive director of the Southern California branch, declared.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Some 15,000 leaflets on the Los Angeles Smith Act convictions will be distributed throughout San Francisco on Saturday. It was announced by the California local office of the California Emergency Defense Committee.

The committee urged members and friends to join in the mobilization at the group's office at 935 Market St. or at 2337 Mission St. Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

FBI Spy at Foley Square Admits Drunk Convictions

By ART SHIELDS

Stoolie Ralph Long had four recent convictions for public drunkenness behind him when he testified against the 15 Smith Act defendants in the Foley Square courtroom last Thursday and Friday. And he was saved from the North Carolina chain gang last month so

and get a modification of your sentence. . . . Is that not so?"

Long replied that he was finally allowed to pay a fine. . . . The fine of \$40 and costs was substituted for the original 30-day sentence on July 14.

McTernan then turned to Judge Edward J. Dimock and said: "I ask the Court to take judicial notice that it is now less than 30 days since July 11."

That means that Long would now be sweating it out on the North Carolina road gang under a guard with a gun, if the FBI had not fixed things up for the release of their pigeon.

McTernan then read from the photostat copy of the records of the Durham Recorder's court so that the jury would have no doubt

"Were you drunk or sober when you went to the FBI?" asked McTernan.

Long's answer again was a mumble. He had earlier testified, however, that he had quit his heavy drinking when he dictated a series of statements against the Communist Party in conferences with FBI Agent Rufus Powell between October, 1948, and March, 1949.

THE FACTS

The Durham Recorder's Court tells a different story, however.

"I am reading you from the Criminal Docket of the Recorder's Court for Jan. 3, 1949 (when Long was reporting to the FBI)," McTernan told the jury.

"It is the case of the 'State vs. Ralph V. Long.' Nature of charge

(Continued on Page 7)

Civil Rights Fight Jars Major Party Conventions

By ABNER W. BERRY

TWO WEEKS AFTER the close of the Democratic and Republican conventions in which the southern racist politicians were placated with "soft" civil rights platform planks, the storm over the sell-out was still rising. In Harlem, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) "talked it out" with his constituents in a mass meeting which applauded vigorously every call to ignore the national ticket unless the Presidential nominee upped the party pledge substantially. There was also applause when Rep. Powell scolded New York labor leaders and the Liberal Party for too hastily "jumping on the Stevenson-Sparkman bandwagon."

THE 3,500 Harlemites who came to hear Rep. Powell represented the sentiment of millions of Negro voters who are indignant at their desertion by the two old parties. Significantly, most of those in attendance were Democratic voters, representative of the landslide Negro votes for Truman in 1948 which off-set the Dixiecrat boft. These votes were obtained by promises unfulfilled during the past four years. The Negro voters now find the Dixiecrats back in the Democratic parlor while they are the recipients of side-door handouts and more side-of-the-mouth promises.

Rep. Powell voicing the sentiments of the Negro people in denouncing the sell-out at Chicago, proposed to remedy the deviation to Dixiecratism by getting Stevenson to adopt a "personal platform" which would be acceptable to the Negro and independent labor voters. On this proposition he is to have talks with both Stevenson and Senator John Sparkman, of Alabama, a symbol of the sell-out.

BUT ALMOST before the Powell words had died in the corners of the Golden Gate ball-

room, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee had slammed the door on the Negroes' demands. From his Springfield, Ill., headquarters, Stevenson declared he had whittled down still further the already in adequate platform. The Democratic nominee called moves to stop the filibuster in the Senate—the only way to guarantee a vote on civil rights bills—"dangerous," and indicated his support for the southerners' right to talk bills to death. Earlier the Governor had announced he held to the position that "fair employment practices are the responsibility of the states." This rounded out his personal platform.

With this as bait for the wary Dixie racists, he could assert confidently: "I have little apprehension about the fidelity of the South to the Democratic Party in this campaign." Stevenson's pipeline was correct. The Dixiecrats of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana—with Texas sure to come—quickly fell in line, assured, in the words of Mississippi's Gov. Hugh White that Stevenson was "an elegant gentleman and a very capable man."

MEANWHILE, General Eisenhower repeated to a delegation of Negro Republicans, led by Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, his stand against a compulsory FEPC law. But he told the churchman he would be a sinless "soldier fighting in the ranks of civil progress." The Republican nominee followed this pious "civil progress" banana oil by warmly embracing two men whose "civil

prordess" has been steadily in the direction of racism and fascism—Senator Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) and former senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois. Mundt authored the original bill calling for concentration camps for political dissenters (Mundt-Nixon Bill) which later was enacted as the McCarran Act. Both Brooks and Mundt have associated with anti-Semitic groups and both opposed the all-out fight against the Nazis during World War II. And both have been longtime advocates of political unity between the Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans.

AGAINST these maneuvers of both old parties to hold the Negro people's allegiance while the Dixiecrats were being given a boost into the rulers' saddle, Paul Robeson, the baritone and people's leader spoke up this week.

"We (the Negro people) must demand now, not merely more elaborate promises," Robeson declared in a prepared statement on the civil rights crisis, "but prompt and effective action."

Robeson, who has led two mass delegations to Washington on civil rights issues since the close of World War II, urged the Negro people unitedly and on a non-partisan basis to:

- Press for a Presidential Executive Order establishing "an FEPC with teeth as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in 1942."
- Demand an Order abolishing Jim Crow in the nation's Capital.
- Urge the candidates for high office to demand a special session

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Delegate Fights Plea for Germ War Ban

TORONTO.

RATIFICATION of the Geneva Convention of 1925 prohibiting germ warfare is opposed by the U.S. delegation at the 18th International Red Cross Conference, on the grounds

that such ratification would be "out of date." This is what Charles B. Marshall, top U. S. government delegate, representing the State Department here, told the Canadian Tribune reporter here, following adoption of the Polish Red Cross resolution at a general commission session here. The resolution called for upholding of the Geneva convention and its ratification by all countries.

Marshall's view was echoed the next morning when chairman of the sessions Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet of France brought the Polish Red Cross resolution back on the floor. He pressed for a second vote in view of Polish objections that an amended version had been adopted. The Polish delegation opposed insertion of the words that the governments ratify the anti-germ war convention "without reservation."

Despite an open declaration from the floor by the representatives of the People's Republic of China that it is prepared to present the fullest documented evidence on germ warfare to the conference, the organizers of the session sidestep the proposal. The organizers' latest move took the form of a resolution from the Australian delegation that the conference "appoint a special commission to investigate" charges of germ warfare. Findings of the special commission are to be submitted to the governments of the world and the standing commission of the conference.

The resolution takes no cognizance of the presence of photos, films, documents, letters by POWs brought to the conference by the North Korean and the People's Republic of China delegations.

H. F. Shri R/R. Saksena, Indian high commissioner told the

conference:

"The charges we listened to were of too serious a character to be lightly dismissed. . . . Young lives are being sacrificed in Korea and we cannot afford to neglect any opportunity however small and insignificant which may come our way of saving these lives and of bringing about a cessation of hostilities in that part of the world."

"There is also a tendency to dismiss these charges as sheer political propaganda. The best way of proving or disproving that they are in fact political propaganda is to bring to bear the searchlight of investigation."

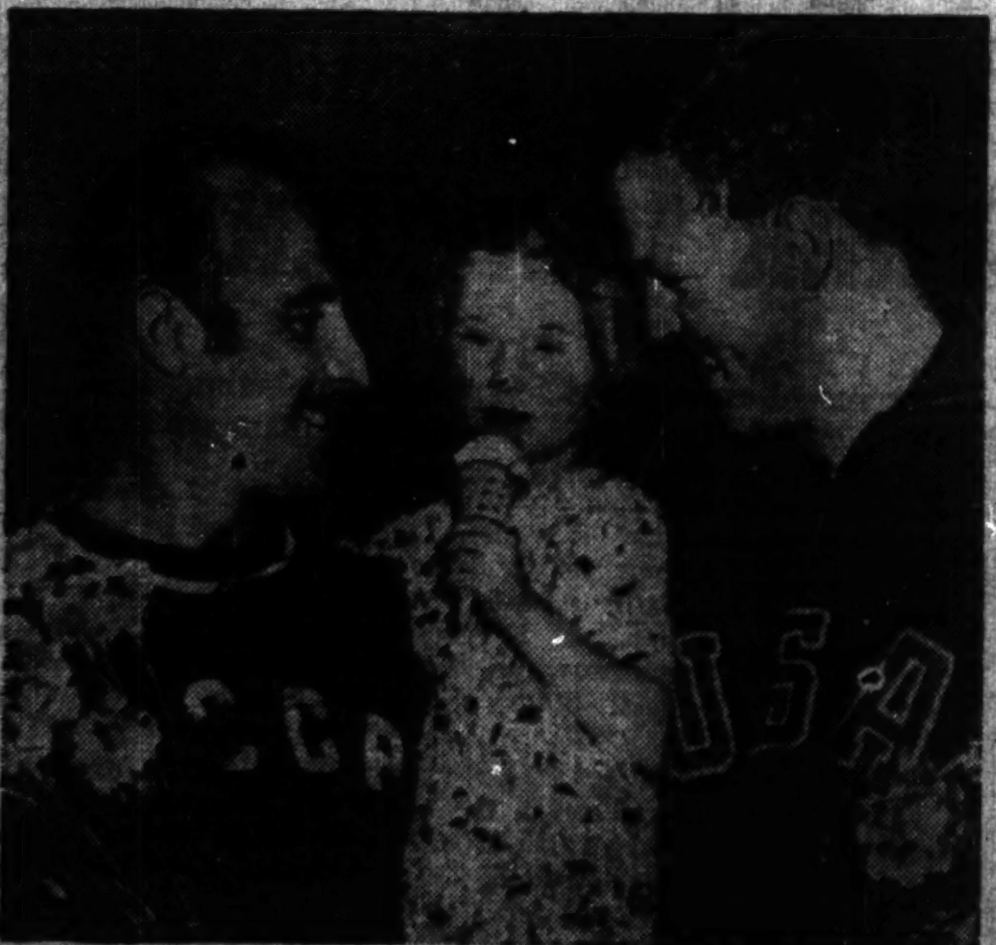
He dismissed the UN as a proper agency for conducting such a probe, since it was one of the parties that was being charged.

"It will," he said, "be futile and a waste of time to appoint an investigating body, however, competent it may be, if it does not enjoy the fullest confidence of the parties concerned."

"Two steps backward" is how Soviet Red Cross delegate Nikolai Slavin described preliminary efforts to torpedo a Soviet resolution calling for "the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons."

Speaking in the general commission sessions, Slavin declared that his delegation reserved the right to present their draft resolution to the plenary session of the conference. The general commission voted 48 to 0 on a British-amended text which struck out the section of the resolution dealing with an immediate ban and referring the entire matter to the UN disarmament body, frustrated in its work by the opposition of the U. S., British and French delegations at the UN.

THIS DRAMATIC LEAFLET (right) of Olympic friendship between the athletes of our country and the Soviet Union was distributed in the tens of thousands by the Young Peoples Conference for Peace in New York City. It got a great response and full agreement with the question posed. The camera caught Balanchik of the Soviet Union, after he had congratulated winner Harrison Dillard, center, turning to congratulate runner up Jack Davis. Balanchik finished third in the high hurdles. This theme of respect and friendship between athletes ran all through the Olympics, won in the last day by the U. S. after the surprising Soviet team, in its first Olympics, had led for 15 days. A large surge of swim points, a thrilling basketball victory over the speedy Soviet five, and an unprecedented five boxing titles (by five Negro boxers) did the trick on the last day. It was the greatest competitive Olympics of them all.



STARS OF THE U.S. and Soviet basketball teams, Clyde Lovelette, right, and Otar Korkilia, make friends with a Finnish youngster after their great basketball finale. The U.S. five won 36-25 over a Soviet team which won 11, lost only to the Americans. Said Kansas Coach Phog Allen, "They play the typical driving type of American college game and will improve much more than the others. They are basically very good." Said Lovelette: "They sure learn fast. Don't kid yourself, they will be tough to beat in basketball in four years." When the game ended players of both teams threw their arms around each other and hoped they would see each other on the basketball floor again!

"I HONESTLY CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD CAN'T GET ALONG LIKE THE COMPETITORS HERE DO (AT OLYMPICS)"

STATEMENT BY BOB RICHARDS, OLYMPIC POLE VAULT CHAMPION, U.S. TEAM

The above words were spoken at Helsinki by the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Soviet press, which spoke of U.S. and Russian speaking the "language of friendship" (N.Y. Times).

The British Olympic chief said "The people are looking for a lead to bring about understanding. In the hearts of millions there is a prayer for peace and good will."

Is there anyone who does not share these sentiments? Is there anyone who can fail to be inspired by reports of US and Soviet crewmen sitting together, swapping cables, helping each other equipment?

Yes, youth of all nations want to meet on sport fields, not on battlegrounds; put the shot, not throw grenades.

And we want to, and insist that the heads of governments act in the spirit of the Olympics by sitting down and negotiating a peaceful settlement of differences in Korea and throughout the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP EVIDENCED AT THE OLYMPICS



Jack W. Davis (left), being congratulated by E. Balanchik of Russia after the American star had finished second in the 110-meter high hurdles. The winner was Harrison Dillard (left) of the United States. At right is another competitor, R. E. Wehberg of Australia.

IF ATHLETES CAN SHAKE HANDS IN FRIENDSHIP, WHY NOT OUR GOVERNMENTS? END THE WAR IN KOREA NOW! NEGOTIATE FOR A FIVE-POWER PEACE PACT! WRITE OR WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOW!

Issued by the YOUNG PEOPLES CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, 111 E. 42nd St., N.Y.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES

Readers Tell How They Bring Paper to People



DAVIS

READERS have been sending us their experiences in getting subscriptions to The Worker and the Daily Worker in the current summer circulation campaign. In the workingclass areas of the South Bronx readers had not circulated the paper for a year or more. They write how a small group canvassed with The Worker last Sunday.

Two visited an apartment house of 18 families. They sold 11 papers, and not all of the families were home. It took them quite a while because their customers insisted on inviting them in for tea and cold drinks, and engaged them in considerable discussion about world and domestic events and personal problems. Several indicated they wanted to receive the paper regularly.

Since they still had four papers left, they decided to go to the home of a friend and sell him a paper. He had a group in the house. There was a political discussion, and three papers were sold.

The other 15 papers were taken by another group of two to another apartment house. They sold 10 and gave out the other five as samples. Result of the first day's work in this area: 24 papers sold and six distributed. Several customers obtained for regular distribution.

The group decided to set up a Ben Davis brigade, named for the former publisher of The Worker and Daily Worker now serving a five-year sentence for his militant leadership in behalf of the Negro people and workers. Any reader selling five papers for three weeks running, or three subs by Labor Day, becomes a member of the brigade and gets a prize. A neighborhood affair, to be held at the end of the campaign, will be free to brigade members.

Name _____ Date _____
Address _____ City _____ PO Zone _____
Check One
Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____
The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

Write us on your experiences in selling The Worker and Daily Worker.

Visit Albany Monday On Claybon Extradition

In a dramatic move to halt the extradition of an innocent Negro to a Georgia chain gang on a frame-up murder charge, New Yorkers will go to Albany Monday morning to demand that Gov. Dewey rescind the extradition order.

The frame-up victim, George Claybon, would have to serve a life sentence in Georgia.

The New York State Civil Rights Congress announced Friday that the delegation to Albany will meet at 8:45 a.m. Daylight Saving Time at the Information Booth, upper level, Grand Central Station. Tickets can be obtained through the CRC right there. The delegation will be back in New York at 7 p.m.

New Yorkers were also urged to write and wire Gov. Dewey.

400 in Walkout At Tank Plant

SCHNECTADY, N. Y.—A walkout of 400 production workers in the tank modification center of American Locomotive Co., continued Friday. A shift of 250 workers appeared at the Niskayuna plant gate at 8 a.m. but stayed outside. The same workers had walked out Thursday noon, and

were joined by 150 more Thursday night.

The workers are members of the CIO United Steelworkers Union.

Thermostat Plant Strike Wins Pay Hike

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10, (FP).—A 3½-month strike has ended here at two plants of the Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co. The firm makes thermostatic control devices.

About 2,000 workers in the plants, members of two locals of the United Steelworkers (CIO), won a two-year contract, featuring a 9 percent wage increase with a minimum boost of 12½ cents an hour in the lower brackets.

The Steel Strike! Its Meaning for Labor

A Series

By GEORGE MORRIS
Starting with the Monday, Aug. 11 issue of the Daily Worker.

In this series, Morris will both retell the story of the great nine-month struggle, and analyze the forces at play, draw the lessons and estimate the results as they affect the labor movement as a whole.

Queens Demo Boss Reveals Bias Against Negro Nominees

"It's clear that the Democratic machine in Queens will not permit a Negro Democrat on the primary ticket," said Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell, candidate for the State Assembly District, Queens, as the New York State Supreme Court invalidated the hundreds of signatures collected to place Dr. Bell's name on the ballot for the Democratic primary election Aug. 19.

Dr. Bell made public a letter received July 1 from James A. Roe, chairman, executive committee of the Democratic Organizations of Queens County. Addressed to the Rev. Edward E. Jarvis, chairman of the Committee for Negro and Minority Representation working in Dr. Bell's behalf, the letter, said Dr. Bell, "is a clear indication of the opposition within the Democratic Party to giving the Negro people representation. It's proof that the Democratic Party is not the instrument through which the Negro people can gain their right to representation in the New York State Legislature."

The letter from Roe states in part: "We have often considered nominating Negroes (sic) for political office, but in each instance our leaders felt they could not be elected. We try to nominate good, capable American citizens that have the confidence of the voting public, and that is one of our principal functions as a political party."

Despite the Democratic Party's

Deny Robeson Passport Appeal

WASHINGTON (FP).—Despite a recent special federal court ruling that the State Department must conduct hearings before revoking or denying passports, the U. S. Court of Appeals Thursday threw out the appeal of Negro singer Paul Robeson to force issuance of a new passport to him.

The court ruled on a technicality. It held that the passport revoked by the State Department would have expired anyhow Jan. 25, 1951, and that Robeson had not applied for a new one. Therefore, the court held, it had no jurisdiction in the case.

opposition, the Committee for Negro and Minority Representation has announced it will continue its active campaign for Dr. Bell, and revealed that already dozens of canvassers are obtaining certified signatures on designating petitions to place Dr. Bell on the ballot as an Independent candidate.

Although 1,500 signatures are necessary, the committee's aim is 10,000. "We are taking no chances," said committee chair-

man Rev. Jarvis. "The voters of the 5th Assembly District must have the opportunity to cast their ballots regardless of inner party politics and we're going to give them the chance to vote for a Democrat who's independent of party bosses. The Negro people are determined to win their rightful representation in all phases of public life no matter what the obstacles placed in their path by political bosses."

Demo Primary Seen Opportunity To Get Negro in State Senate

"Too long have Harlem and the Negro people been deprived of a representative in the State Senate," said an appeal circulated by the Independent Citizens Committee for Archibald, to voters in the 21st S. D.

The appeal for Julius A. Archibald, Democratic primary candidate against Tammany's machine nominee, Sen. Harold I. Panken, said that the contest was "Harlem's opportunity to show the Negroes of the disenfranchised South the value of their continued fight for the free exercise of the right to the ballot."

Archibald, Negro teacher, lawyer and civic worker, pledged in a communication to the Democratic enrollees that if elected as the party's candidate in the Aug. 19

primary, he would fight for rent control, state aid to child care nurseries, increased low-rent housing without discrimination, and elimination of firetraps and health hazards.

He said he would sponsor legislation to increase unemployment insurance, old age and welfare benefits and would fight against the sales tax.

Archibald, whose election would mark the first time a Negro has ever sat in the lily-white State Senate, pledged a vigorous campaign against "racial discrimination of all forms, including employment, housing, and in all places of public accommodation" and "exploitation by the landlords of our Puerto Rican brethren who now make their homes on the mainland."

MARCANTONIO IN TV DEBATE TUESDAY WITH DEMO, GOP

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, will participate in a three-cornered discussion of the 1952 elections and the respective party platforms of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive Parties over WOR-TV (Channel 9) Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.

Marcantonio will present the Progressive Party platform, Rep. Eugene J. Keogh, Democratic-Liberal congressional candidate in Brooklyn's 9 C. D., will speak for the Democrats, and Daniel Reisner, secretary of the New York County Republican Committee, will talk on the GOP program.

Harlem Open Air Rally Wednesday Will Hear Mrs. Bass, Marcantonio

Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio and leading American Labor Party candidates will share the platform with Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President, when she addresses a great outdoor rally

in Harlem Wednesday night at 128 St. and Lenox Ave.

Mrs. Bass, the first Negro woman ever nominated for the second highest office in the land, has been touring the midwest and the steel areas of Western Pennsylvania. Her speech in Harlem is expected to stir new electoral activity in the Progressive Party national ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President, and Mrs. Bass.

She will deal with the Democratic and Republican betrayal of Negro rights, an issue which last Sunday drew 3,500 people to the Golden Gate Auditorium to hear Rep. Adam Clayton Powell denounce the Democratic nomination of Sen. Sparkman, Dixiecrat, for Vice-President.

In addition to Mrs. Bass and Marcantonio, other speakers will be:

Carl Lawrence, Amsterdam News staff writer and candidate for Assembly in the 12 AD; Miss

Frances Smith, ALP state vice-chairman; Manuel Medina, Puerto Rican leader and candidate for Assembly in the 14 A.D.; Rev. John J. Sass, candidate for State Senate in the 23 S.D.; Andronicus Jacobs, candidate for Congress in the 22 S.D.; and Corliss Lamont, ALP designee for U.S. Senate.

Charles Collins, ALP state vice-chairman and outstanding Negro leader, will preside.

An ALP leaflet on the Harlem rally declared:

"There is a way out. You can get FEPC now—without any ifs, ands or buts. You can make your vote count in 1952 to smash Jim Crow segregation and discrimination."

"Only the Progressive Party platform and the Progressive Party candidates stand squarely and unconditionally for immediate FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch laws, for effective action to halt the reign of terror against the Negro people, and for the immediate guarantee of full equality of rights in every field—jobs, housing, schools, government."

The leaflet said the rally will be a "historic occasion that will launch a nationwide drive to win full, first-class citizenship for the Negro people. That drive properly enlists the active of all Americans, regardless of political affiliation, in a common aim."

MRS. BASS

MARCANTONIO

Pay Fights Mount as Living Costs Zoom

By GEORGE MORRIS

ALTHOUGH the steel strike was settled with an interim pact, the current wage struggle, far from subsiding, is rising to a higher level. Some steel mills were still shut down and were picketed two weeks after the settlement. Restlessness and "wildcats" was reported widespread, while steel negotiators in Pittsburgh were still bogged down over issues in the final formulation of the agreement.

Insistence by the "Big Six" companies on a "management rights" clause, refusal to revise the antiquated incentive system, or clear up seniority and other local issues, were reported among the stumbling blocks to the pact.

A NEW HIGH in the government's cost of living, price index, and fresh price spurts all along the line already stimulated by the \$5.20 a ton the steel companies have received, is causing unions to speed and increase pressure for new wage increases.

Here are some of the highlights of developments within recent days:

- The BLS Price Index, always substantially behind the truth, rose to 191.1 a new high, with the government's authorities predicting another jump for the August 15 report. Price Administrator Ellis Arnall, who earlier predicted that the steel price hike will eventually spiral an extra cost of an average of \$100 per American family yearly, warned that a special session of Congress may be needed to restore some price control on food and other items which the new law eliminated.

- The United Mine Workers of America served notice of contract cancellation on the Southern and anthracite coal operators, just as had been done earlier on northern companies, setting Sept. 30 as the likely deadline for its "no contract, no work" rule.

- Negotiations were still deadlocked or have been begun for new contracts in the electrical, packing-house, shipbuilding, copper mining and processing, New York dock and other fields.

- The steel union is moving to apply the terms of the basic steel settlement to several hundred thousand fabricating workers under its contracts.

- The new Wage Stabilization Board, divested of authority to handle disputes, but charged with only the job of enforcing the wage freeze, took office amidst indications that the pressure under the freeze lid is becoming stronger than ever.

NATIONAL INTEREST in the wage struggle is fixed primarily upon the mine union. The UMWA has not made public its demands. But there were reports that John L. Lewis had already been in conferences with the head of the northern coal operators who happens to also be a U. S. Steel executive. The likelihood is that the miners will ask for more than 21-cent-an-hour package won by the steel workers.

As in the case of the steel workers, the miners too will come up against the claim of the wage freezes that they are not entitled to get much. But it is hardly conceivable that miners would settle for anything less than what the steel workers won.

THE LEADERS of the mine union had recognized months ago that what the steel workers win will be pretty much a "floor" from which they would start when they get ready to negotiate. They went as far as to inform Philip Murray that \$10,000,000 has been set aside for the steel workers in a bank, to be drawn from as needed, and be paid back at the convenience of the steel union.

The steel union has neither commented upon nor even acknowledged (Continued on Page 6)

Walkouts Continue On Pay and Speedup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

THE STEEL DISPUTE is anything but "settled" in the Chicago area mills where strikes and protest actions keep erupting daily.

Principal causes are: (a) the terms of the settlement which ended the nationwide steel strike are inadequate; (b) the terms are vague; (c) the steel companies are interpreting the settlement as a license for speedup, rate chiseling and wage cutting.

AT INLAND STEEL in East Chicago, a strike in the tin mill dramatically revealed the speedup trend. Tin sheet bundlers, who have worked at the rate of 17 bundles an hour for many years, were told they must now produce 28 bundles an hour. When they continued to work at their normal rate, they were hustled out of the plant by company police.

In a half dozen smaller mills, the workers (at this writing) still have not answered the call to return to work after the 55-day strike.

A striker at Acme Steel explained, "Since we've been out this long already, we'll stay out until everything is signed and sealed to our satisfaction."

AT TWO OTHER mills here—the giant U. S. Steel works and the Republic mill in South Chicago—top union officials managed to get striking workers back on the job. The strike issue will be turned into routine grievances.

However, there was no mistaking the bitterness of the "beef" among the workers who struck the U. S. Steel beam mill for five days.

The workers were ordered to double-up on a number of jobs, thus eliminating many of the painters, chippers and hookers.

They were told by supervisors that the "management clause" in the steel agreement gave the company the right to increase the work loads.

"We haven't seen that clause yet, nor the contract either," a beam mill striker told The Worker, "but if it gives the company those

rights, there will have to be some changes in the contract."

THE LARGE picket lines were a significant feature of these rank-and-file departmental strikes. Instead of the simple "On Strike" signs used during the long steel strike in South Chicago, the slogans now are pointed and meaningful. The signs at the beam mill

(Continued on Page 6)

Civil Rights, Housing, Taft-Hartley-Stevenson Is to the Right of Truman Even in Lip Service

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

DEMOCRATIC Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson echoes the same foreign policy as President Truman; on domestic policies even the lip service he gives is to the right of Truman. He doesn't even remotely resemble a Roosevelt New Dealer.

This is borne out by his intimates — and even more dramatically by his record as governor of Illinois.

A Chicago newspaperman who covered Stevenson closely in recent months, Ed Lahey of the Chicago Daily News, wrote:

"Those who know Stevenson consider it unthinkable that he would compromise his own beliefs just to measure up to his billing as a Fair Dealer."

This estimate tallies with the Stevenson record on housing, civil rights, welfare, labor's rights and civil liberties.

HIS STAND on the housing crisis is that "the problem is inherently one for private enterprise." In his years as governor of Illinois, he has never made any attempt to facilitate public housing. In fact, he has signed bills aimed to destroy the public housing program in a state which includes some of the worst slums and the most overcrowded living conditions in the entire nation.

Stevenson has played an active

role in the conspiracy to destroy the New Deal gains of the unemployed and to whittle down relief to the starvation level.

At the 1951 Governor's Conference in Gatlinburg, Tenn., Stevenson teamed up with Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina in an assault on relief clients.

Stevenson reported on his purging of the relief rolls in Illinois, with thousands of families being removed from old age pension, aid to the blind and aid to dependent children programs.

HE IS one of the foremost advocates of the publication of the relief rosters, subjecting these indigent families to spying and harassment.

His state welfare department instituted a spy system, which he described in the following words: "I think we have barely begun. We found some surprising things by chasing deserting husbands and looking under the bed."

At the conclusion of the last session of the state legislature, Stevenson vetoed a bill which would have provided a much-needed slight increase for old age pensioners.

There has been considerable misunderstanding of Stevenson's stand on civil liberties, arising mainly from his routine deposition on having known Alger Hiss and his veto of the fascist-like Broyles

Bill in Illinois.

THE VETO MESSAGE itself, however, made it clear that Stevenson, far from being a principled defender of constitutional rights, believes in federal instead of state prosecution of political minorities.

"The states are not, in my judgement, equipped to deal with the threat of the world communist movement which inspired this (Broyles) bill," he declared. "The great problems with which communism confronts us are problems of foreign relations and national defense. Our Constitution wisely leaves the solution of such matters to the national government."

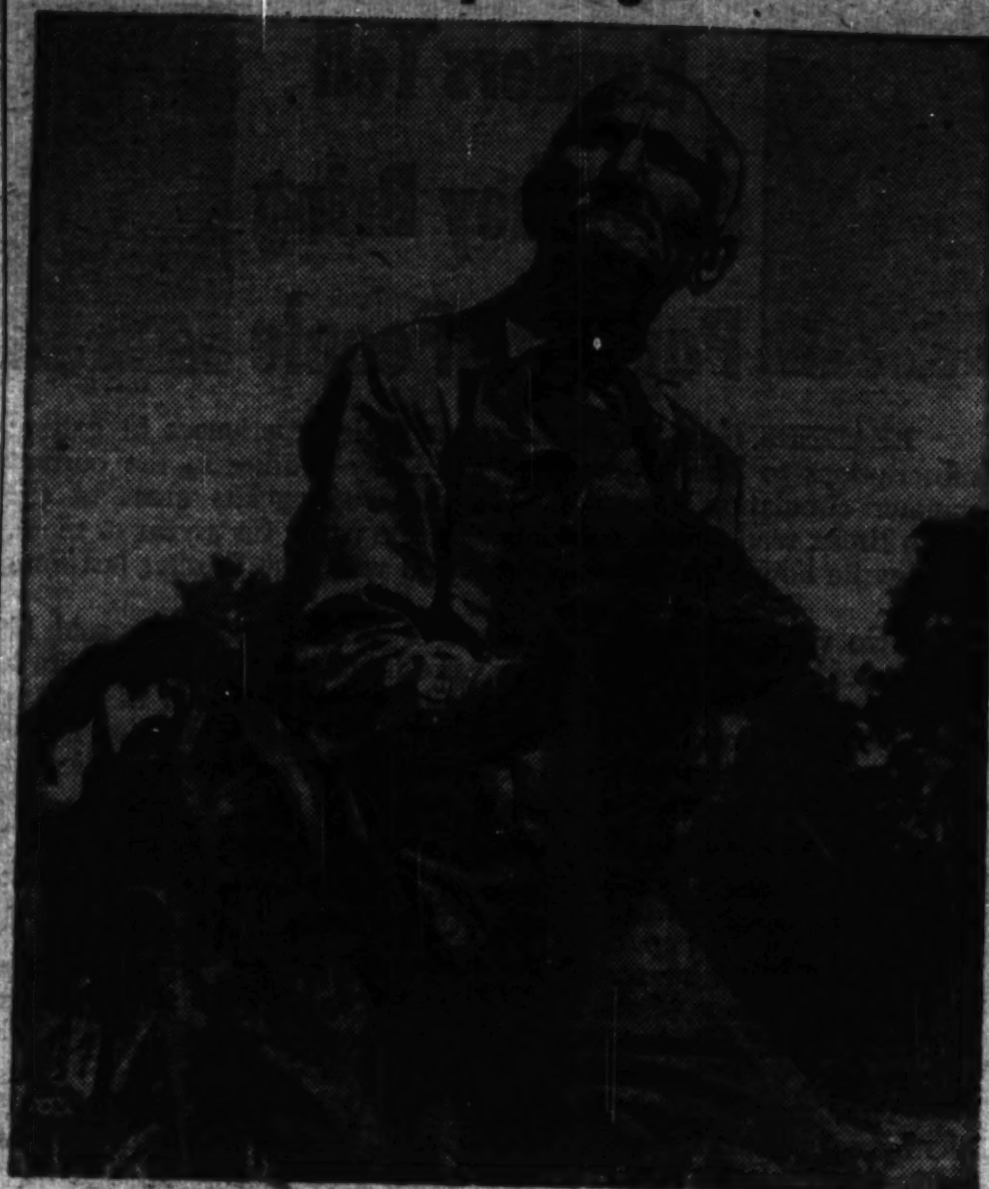
Somewhat better known is Stevenson's attitude toward the Taft-Hartley Act, of which, he says, "Some features of the law seem to me to advance the cause of good labor relations."

HIS "STATE'S RIGHTS" position against a federal FEPC has also had a fairly thorough airing in the press, with the sharp condemnation of Negro, labor and progressive leaders across the nation.

A fair summary of Stevenson's domestic policies was made by newsmen Lahey, who wrote:

"Actually Stevenson is about as conservative on most domestic issues as his Republican opponent, Gen. Eisenhower."

Farmers Hard Hit by Drought



Sifting parched soil in his hands, 80-year-old Nicholas Cochis, Massachusetts farmer, scans the sky for signs of rain. Effects of drought can be seen on the stunted and dry cornstalk.

Progressive Leaders To Greet Hallinan

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—A three-man welcoming committee of national leaders of the Progressive party will greet Vincent Hallinan upon his arrival here for the giant "rally for peace" on Sunday evening, Aug. 24.

The three, it was announced today from party headquarters, are Paul Robeson and Hugh Bryson, national co-chairman of the Progressives, and C. B. Baldwin, party national executive secretary.

The peace rally will take place at the San Francisco civic auditorium and will mark the presidential candidate's first major public appearance following his release from jail.

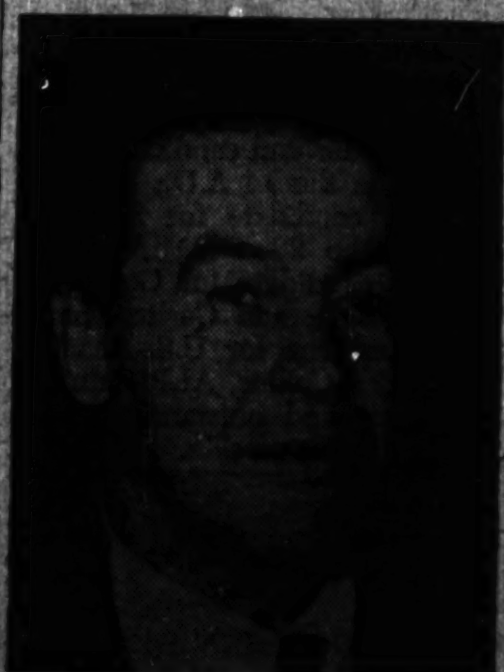
Hallinan has been serving a six-month "contempt" sentence imposed on him during his defense city.

Plan Peace Picnic Sunday, Aug. 24

DETROIT.—Plans for a first anniversary peace picnic were announced here last week by the Michigan Council for Peace. The picnic, complete with dancing, refreshments and entertainment, will be held at Spring Hill Farm, Ryan Rd., at 22 Mile, on Sunday, Aug. 24. Admission is 50 cents. Spring Hill Farm gets its name from the hillside spring which conceals a secret dugout used in the days of the Underground Railroad to conceal fugitive slaves.

3 1/2 YEARS TO GET RAISE

FRANKFORT, Ky. (FP).—Thousands of unorganized hotel and restaurant workers in Kentucky have waited 3 1/2 years to get raises through state administrative channels.



VINCENT HALLINAN

\$10 MILLION T-H SUIT

ST. LOUIS (FP).—A \$10 million Taft-Hartley damage suit was filed against a striking International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL local here, by 79 trucking concerns.

The Worker

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FIGHTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS SELLOUT

THE 3,000-STRONG mass meeting in Harlem Sunday, sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, was a dramatic demonstration that the Negro people mean to fight for a real civil rights program with all the strength they possess.

Rep. Powell's statement that "the 1952 Negro has been sold down the river twice in Chicago," summed up the facts as known to practically every Negro and millions of whites.

It need only be added that when the Negro people are sold down the river, it is the white working people who are also being sold out—since achievement of the rights of the Negro people are as necessary to the working people as a whole, as to the Negro people themselves.

When Rep. Powell threatens a boycott of the national ticket by the Negro voters when they go to the polls in November, the Harlem Congressman is undoubtedly reflecting how millions of Negro people feel when they heard the results of both major party conventions. Although, when Powell adds the words "unless a personal assurance is forthcoming from Gov. Stevenson," he indicates his desire to find a means of supporting the Democratic ticket in the end.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS of looking at the issue of civil rights and of FEPC in particular. One way is how to elect somebody. The other way is how to assure the enactment and enforcement of a real civil rights program. It is this which concerns the Negro people and which must concern the white workers too.

While the Negro people were sold out twice in Chicago, on a third occasion they were not sold out. This was at the Progressive Party convention which went down the line for a militant program of civil rights, and showed its sincerity by nominating for Vice-President the outstanding Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, as running-mate with Vincent Hallinan.

No matter what verbal assurances may be given now by Gov. Stevenson or even Eisenhower, or by any of their supporters, a vote for either major national ticket in November is only a vote to proceed with the sell-out which both parties of Big Business have intended all along. A vote for the Hallinan-Bass ticket, on the other hand, is the one way to cast a vote which will tell whoever is elected that the people mean business on this crucial question. This is all the more true since the Progressive ticket is the only peace ticket—and it is the war program of the two major parties which has dictated the sell-out on civil rights as well as on all other domestic issues.

IN ADDITION, there is a need to rally around these Congressional and other local candidates who are sincerely running on a civil rights program—particularly Negro candidates themselves.

But this by no means exhausts the possibilities for action to insure enactment of a civil rights program.

Would it not be a great service for the cause of civil rights if those Negro leaders who are protesting the sell-outs at Chicago, would join with sincere white leaders on this question and call a conference to map ACTION NOW? And there is time for plenty of action—to bring pressure, on President Truman to order an FEPC right NOW by Presidential authority; to get him to call a SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS to enact the civil rights program which he himself has called for. Such a special session BEFORE ELECTIONS would be the greatest opportunity to compel the politicians of both major parties to stand up and deliver the goods.

Rep. Powell is rightly indignant at Liberal Party and various labor leaders who are moving with such haste to support the Democratic ticket in spite of the sell-out. And what about Democratic leaders like Lehman, Humphrey and Harriman who raised the civil rights issue at the opening of the convention? The people should not permit them to sit by passively now and leave it to the Negro leaders to protest.

What is needed is ACTION NOW—by millions of people, whether they intend at this point to vote Progressive, Democratic or Republican or whether they haven't made up their minds.

It is such actions that can bring enactment of a real civil rights program. That in the course of such actions, more and more people would see the need for voting Progressive, we have no doubt.

The goal is ENACTMENT and ENFORCEMENT



Protest Nelson Frameup

By ART SHIELDS

THE FIGHT for Steve Nelson's freedom from his 20-year sentence in Pittsburgh, where he is held without bail, is becoming world-wide. Workers' newspapers in London, Rome, Paris, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw, Moscow and other world capitals are voicing their horror at the savage punishment of this fearless anti-fascist and peace leader.

And liberty-lovers abroad are cabling their protests to America. They are hailing Steve Nelson as an uncompromising opponent of the bloody and useless war in Korea. And they are lauding him for his courage in standing in the way of the Third World War plans of the Steel Trust profiteers in Pittsburgh.

An active campaign for Steve's freedom inside the United States is accompanying this international protest movement. The Civil Rights Congress has voted to raise \$60,000 for Nelson's release at a conference of CRC delegates from the biggest industrial states in Pittsburgh.

This \$60,000 fund will be used for legal expenses and mass work. It will help not only Nelson but his five other comrades now awaiting trial with him in a new frame-up under the Federal Smith Act. This second frameup is called the "Pittsburgh Six" case.

The international campaign, meanwhile, is being aided by many personal friends of Steve Nelson. These men are the Englishmen, Scots, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Russians and others who fought against Hitler, Mussolini and Franco in Spain.

Steve Nelson was a front line commander in that heroic anti-fascist struggle [see the life story of Nelson in the Magazine Section] as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

These veterans are responding today to the call of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of 23 W. 26 St., New York City, for help in the fight.

Protests are being cabled to Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, Pa., and to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the leader



STEVE NELSON

of the reactionary "Americans Battling Communism" group of Pittsburgh, who sentenced Steve, after denying him a fair trial.

One protesting group of 1,200 workers in Essex, England, compared the persecution of Nelson to the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti. "We remember Sacco and Vanzetti," they told Gov. Fine in a protest cable.

Judge Montgomery admitted getting two angry protest cables from Italy several days after he sentenced Nelson to serve 20 years and pay a fine of \$10,000 and also pay the \$13,291.98 "costs" of the frameup against him.

One of the protest cables seemed to disturb Judge Montgomery particularly. It came from Italian Democratic Jurists—an important attorneys' organization, with headquarters in Rome. And the Steel Trust judge admitted that the Italian lawyers' cable hailed the man he had sentenced as "that splendid anti-fascist, Steve Nelson."

The protests from inside the United States have scored a victory already. They won Nelson's transfer from a rat-infested cell in the

isolated "Narcotics" Division of the prison to an ordinary prison cell.

Nelson was transferred out of this punishment cell at the demands of a delegation of Civil Rights Congress attorneys, who visited the prison.

This preliminary victory encourages Nelson's friends in the fight to win his release on bail, while his case is being appealed.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams and telephone calls to District Attorney James F. Malone, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, are insisting on Nelson's right to bail. Racketeers get bail-only peace advocates are denied this constitutional right.

The demand for bail is also before the Pennsylvania Superior Court, which is also considering the appeal from the "sedition" conviction.

Bar Questions on Name Change in Job Agency Form

Pre-employment questions concerning an applicant's change of name, except where based on a legitimate job qualification, are illegal under the anti-discrimination laws of the state, according to a ruling of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination made public by Edward W. Edwards, chairman of the commission.

The finding was contained in a cease and desist order issued Friday against Helena Holland, of the Holland Vocational Service, of 160 Broadway, New York City, as a result of charges made against the job agency by Mrs. Rue Leeds of 40-04 25th Ave., Astoria, L. I.

A modified shop clause also appears in the contract.



Steel Walkouts Wage Fights Mount as Living Costs Shoot Up

(Continued from Page 4)
declared: "One Worker—One Job!"
Alfred Grayson, a striking yard hooker, said he expected the entire plant to join the strike "because this is only the beginning of the fight against speedup." Instead, the beam mill men were ordered by the union district leadership to return to work and told that their grievances would be "processed."

The Inland Steel contract, announced at Pittsburgh as the first pact to be signed following the strike, ran into a storm at the Inland plant early this week.

THE INLAND LOCAL said the contract was "not acceptable" and would not be signed unless a number of additional demands were granted by the company in a supplementary agreement. Chief among these demands are additional pay increases for some 4,500 workers, and an FEPC clause.

Dissatisfaction with the pattern of the steel settlement found several thousand workers here continuing the long steel strike, in their tenth week on the picket lines. Among those who ignored the "back-to-work" call were workers at Acme Steel in Riverdale, Calumet Steel Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. in Chicago Heights, the Mather Stock Car Co. in Chicago Ridge.

A millhand who returned to work "under protest" at the Valley Mould plant told The Worker.

"The steel strike was only half settled. It will be really settled only after we've shown the companies that even after the long strike we've got plenty of fight left."



(Continued from Page 4)
edged, the offer of the miners. Some observers point to a coal stockpile of about 80,000,000 tons—enough to supply the country for three months. They measure the possible duration of a coal strike by that coal pile. But there are some elements in the picture to favor the miners—in addition to the fact that the 21-cent steel package sets a "floor" for them.

THE STEEL COMPANIES, employers of some 50,000 miners in their own "captive" mines, are raring to go full speed to supply a hungry steel market. They will be most sensitive to a stoppage of coal production. If, as Lewis apparently aims for, the steel companies settle for their coal mines, the fight to break down the other groups in the industry will be easier.

Also, the fact that a showdown will come in the heat of the presidential election campaign, may greatly favor the miners. Lewis, unlike most other labor leaders, has not tied his union's negotiations to the fortunes of the Democratic Party. And so far, his paper has expressed no love for either of the two old party candidates.

If the miners make good their challenge on Sept. 30 they could put both parties on the spot on Taft-Hartley. The attitude of Stevenson (or Truman) and Eisenhower to the miners may well prove decisive among labor voters.

THE SITUATION was still explosive in the steel mills, too, although Murray and the Democrats breathed a sigh of relief because it was settled before the heat of the campaign set in. The widespread dissatisfaction with the contract among the workers is even more serious than had been indicated earlier.

Many locals of the union actually held meetings and either formally or by a show of senti-

ment, rejected the pact. But organizers of the United Steelworkers of America were quick to tell the meetings that they have no right to act on the pacts because the authority to accept or reject is with the 170-man Wage Policy Committee and the general executive board.

That was what the workers of the Hazelwood and Alliquippa plants of the Jones & Laughlin corporation were told. The workers were up in arms against the pact.

THE 12,000 WORKERS of Allegheny-Ludlum Corp. were still on strike refusing to return until a final pact is negotiated. Several plants continued on strike in the Chicago-Gary area. Inland Steel workers rejected the final pact negotiated for them, but were ordered back to work anyway. A department strike was under way, however, over the new speedup level the company sought to impose on the returning workers. The absence of an FEPC clause is cause for much of the dissatisfaction.

Workers of the giant Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel in Baltimore, showed a similar sentiment. The current restlessness shows how important some of the unsettled "minor" issues are with the workers. One cause of the stoppages is the effort of foremen to "make up for lost time" by requiring workers to reach new production norms. They claim that they have a right to do so by grace of a "management rights" clause. With the final pact not even reached, the workers say they have not even seen such a clause and the disputes break out.

Another sore spot with the great section of the workers is the distribution of the wage raise on the basis of more to the higher paid. The bulk of the workers especially the Negro workers, are in the six or seven lowest classifications whose wages ranged from \$1.31 to \$1.61 an hour. They will aver-

age only a couple of pennies more in addition to the 12½ cents across the board. The giving up of two months of retroactive pay, about \$80 per worker, was another cause for complaint. And the fact that new price hikes are already eating into the raise to come, is making them angrier than ever.

Morning Course At Jeff School

Harry K. Wells will conduct the one-week morning course on Socialism and the Soviet Union at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Sixth Ave. The class, which is the equivalent of a 10-session evening course, meets daily from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Socialism and the Soviet Union begins on Monday, Aug. 11, and continues through Friday, Aug. 15. The fee is \$7.

Have you sent a birthday card to Eugene Dennis? He will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10—behind prison walls. His address is: Eugene Dennis, PMB 71488, Atlanta, Ga.

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Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 2)
of Congress for the purpose of passing an FEPC Law.
Robeson applauded Rep. Powell's initiative in calling for a rejection of the pledges made to date by the two old parties, but held that Negroes should not "sit on their hands." Mass meetings such as the one held in Harlem, the singer said, should be held throughout the country, and the coming conventions of every Negro organization should unitedly take up the fight for civil rights, meeting "the challenge of the political rulers."

What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Hangman Also Dies"—Fritz Lang's memorable anti-fascist thriller. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

Brooklyn
THE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT Cultural Group presents a party for Peace and Freedom at our cool and comfortable club—454 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn. Saturday, Aug. 9, 9:30 p.m. until? Dancing, entertainment, and refreshments. Admission 50c.

CELEBRATION honoring Elizabeth G. Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett, Marion Bachrach and Mrs. Mary Kaufman—lawyer in the trial at Foley Square and Alice Childress, outstanding Negro actress and author and her group in a new play, Beulah Richardson, great American Negro poet and Halolo Moorehead, leading Negro woman leader in American Women for Peace. In a memorable evening of outstanding importance in culture and the fight for peace at the Brighton Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave. Saturday, Aug. 9, 8:30 p.m. Tickets available in advance \$1 at Brighton Center and Citizens Emergency Defense Committee at 401 Broadway. At door \$1.25.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Hangman Also Dies"—Fritz Lang's memorable anti-fascist thriller. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

ALP 15th A.D. invites you to a picnic at Van Cortlandt Park, Sunday, Aug. 10 at 2 p.m. Food, refreshments, singing and lots of fun are on hand. Take the Bway 7th Ave. Train to last stop—take bus to 258th St. (picnic area). Contr. 25c.

A Book to Stir the Heart of Working-Class America! A LANTERN FOR JEREMY The New Novel by V. J. JEROME

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"This book of Jerome's is a triumph of socialist humanism and realism. . . . It glows with confidence in oppressed and struggling humanity. It is a literary achievement of a high order. Here the social scientist is socialist artist, and he continues to teach the great message of abiding faith in the capacity of the working masses for struggle, for heroism, for ultimate victory."

KENNETH LESLIE

(The Protestant):

"The appearance of A Lantern for Jeremy is a literary event of first magnitude. It is remarkable in both substance and form. In the telling, it reminded us of the best of the Irish story tellers. The village and all such villages are lost now, ground into the dust, but here it lives and sings and gropes in the dark and suffers terribly. The lad grows in it and with it and out of it and never completely leaves it. Revolution touches it and it leaps from medieval death to modern life, just as now remote villages in Asia span centuries in a day."

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PHINEAS J. BIRON

(B'nai Brith Messenger):

"A Lantern for Jeremy is a sensitive, beautifully written novel which will not get the plaudits it rightfully deserves. Why? Because the author, V. J. Jerome, is a Communist, and that's the way our literary critics operate."

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"It is very difficult to present an adult world through the fresh and wondering perception of a child—even an unusually responsive child—and still keep it adult. That Jerome has done most admirably. This book is a real weapon for the enrichment of our understanding and the strengthening of morale in the people's struggle."

AARON MAXWELL

(Canadian Jewish Weekly):

"V. J. Jerome has created a novel of luminous beauty and startling perception in A Lantern for Jeremy. Jewish readers will be reminded of a modern-day, more disciplined Sholem Aleichem; Jewish and non-Jewish reader alike will be fascinated by the skill, accuracy and artistry wherewith Jerome has penned his story."

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A TENT CITY serves Bakersfield, Calif., after some buildings were declared unsafe following earthquake. Here officials register voters in a tent temporarily serving as County Clerk's office.

Foley Sq.

(Continued from Page 1)

—Drunkness . . . Defendant pleads guilty and is fined \$5 and costs.

More Recorder's Court records showed that Stoolie Long was fined \$10 and costs for public drunkenness on Sept. 12, 1949, and \$20 and costs for the same offense on Dec. 4, 1950. He pleaded guilty both times.

This drunkard was dismissed from his job as a reporter for the Durham Sun last June. Before losing his job, however, he had run a series of 14 "confession" stories that he offered as his "experiences" in the Communist Party.

The stoolie writer tried to spice

up his "experiences" with some sex stories. The hero of these sex stories was Ralph Long himself.

Long confessed to his readers that he got "bored" with his Marxist-Leninist studies while he attended a Communist training school in New York more than four years ago. He used to neglect his reading of the Marxist classics (his "home work," he called it) at night and make dates with girls in New York.

"LURED" BY NIGHT LIFE

The stoolie made these admissions after McTernan read from one of his articles in the Durham Sun, which said that the "lure of the night life" of New York got him, and he "skimmed over much of the reading."

This admission, of course, makes his assertion that the school was teaching revolutionary "force and violence" utterly worthless. He was too busy running around at night and drinking.

His drinking continued on his return to North Carolina.

"Do you recall saying you were

"drinking too much?" asked McTernan.

Long shook his head: "I'd say I drank more," he replied uneasily.

McTernan then asked him to read one of his "confession" stories in the Durham Sun, which said: "I was drinking too much."

Assistant U. S. Attorney David Marks made an ingenious defense. He quoted Dean Whigmore, the legal savant, as saying that the "intemperance" of a witness might not be used against him unless he was under the influence of liquor while testifying.

McTernan replied that Long's record of drunkenness struck hard at his credibility.

That could no longer be denied. When Marks called Long back for re-direct examination he had no questions about drinking. He just got the stoolie to repeat his patter about Communist "force and violence" propaganda.

ANOTHER STOOLIE

Long was followed by Mrs. Mary S. Marquard, who said she joined the Communist Party in Washington in 1943 at the request of the FBI.

She spied on the Party all through the war years while 15,000 Communists were fighting the enemies of the United States in the armed services, and the Party at home was mobilizing workers for the war effort.

She said she was a member of the Washington-Maryland District Committee of the Communist Party for some time.

Her testimony dealt with two defendants—Al Lannon, then Communist leader in the Washington-Maryland District, and Betty Gannett.

She submitted a copy of a speech Lannon made to the District Committee in 1945, supporting the decision to abandon Browderism. A high point of this "evidence" was Lannon's attack on the monopolies.

She said Betty Gannett also actively supported the same Marxist policy.

C. B. Baldwin To Be Honored

C. B. Baldwin, former head of the Farm Security Administration and long a top government administrator under Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be honored at a dinner Aug. 14 at the Hotel Commodore to celebrate his 50th birthday. It was announced yesterday by Robert W. Kenny, Los man of the dinner committee.

Baldwin was also assistant chairman of the CIO's Political Action Committee from 1943 to 1945, and executive vice-chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee in 1945 and 1946.

In 1946 Baldwin became the executive vice-chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America, and in 1948 was elected as national secretary and campaign manager of the Progressive Party.

Get That Sub for Gates and Davis

THE SUMMER DRIVE for 6,500 subs to The Worker and 1,000 for the Daily Worker is on. It is one way every reader can hit back at the persecutors of John Gates, The Worker editor, and Benjamin J. Davis, The Worker's former publisher.

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a year in jail because of their militant leadership in the fight for peace, democratic rights and the interests of American labor.

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California

(Continued from Page 1)

they contain an anti-Communist clause.

"It is not a question of whether Dorothy Healey goes to jail. It is a question if the rights of all Americans are to be free. The rights of all are in jeopardy."

The Judge sentenced Mrs. Healey and then called Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles editor of the Daily People's World and husband of Mrs. Healey.

Connelly recalled it has been testified that he once said "he joined the Communist Party in order better to equip myself to be a leader and a trade unionist, and that I now work and write for a newspaper that supports the labor movement in the fight for the right of the people."

"The evidence is unchanged in respect to what was advocated by me," said Connelly. "Peace, not

war! Negotiations and the ballot box, not violence! Better wages and conditions for those who work—job opportunities for those denied fair employment."

"When I recall the evidence," he said, "I also recall an immortal phrase 'if this be treason.'" Connelly outlined the trade union struggles he led as a CIO secretary which also had been called "treason." Now, he said, the Hearst press which once employed him, speaks of the charges as "a crime akin to treason."

"The people will give the answer now. Of that I am confident. And when the people do, those who today live by the Smith Act will have to make the most of it."

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TRAVEL

WOMAN desires share-expense ride West Coast about Aug. 22. Box 110, The Worker.

Unionists Back Bianchi in Aug. 19 Primary Battle

By MICHAEL SINGER

OLD-GUARD POLITICIANS who thought they had the Republican primary "in the bag" when they denied Sen. William J. Bianchi renomination this year, are now apprehensively counting the days until the vote is counted next Aug. 19.

Challenging the Republican high command which named the pro-war and witch-hunt nominee Dr. Charles Muzzicato, Sen. Bianchi has called on the rank and file Republican voter to stand up and be counted for peace and security—and the enrolled GOP'er in East Harlem's 22 Senatorial District is answering the machine bosses in a manner that has brought consternation to the reactionary bosses. Armed with the American Labor Party designation Sen. Bianchi is waging a whirlwind offensive to win the Republican nomination and his magnificent record in Albany—the State CIO called it "outstanding"—is being backed up with mounting pledge cards and soaring trade union support in the district.

LAST WEEK the Supreme Court denied a motion by Bianchi to rule Muzzicato off the ballot on the grounds that he had submitted a fictitious resident address and lived outside the district. Bianchi is now appealing the decision to the Appellate Division and has declared his readiness to present Muzzicato's court testimony to the District Attorney for possible Grand Jury action.

But the fighting legislator is not relying on the courts; he is depending on the people in his district for victory.

And the people are responding in growing numbers. Especially are the rank and file trade unionists of CIO, AFL and Independent unions participating in this No. 1 primary fight in New York City. Labor's activity to win the nom-

SIGN SEAMEN'S PACT

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—Members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL, at port meetings on the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts voted unanimously to accept a 5 percent wage increase settlement of their 63-day strike which has tied up more than 100 vessels.

Have you sent a birthday card to Eugene Dennis? He will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10—behind prison walls. His address is: Eugene Dennis, PMB 71488, Atlanta, Ga.

ination for Bianchi is a direct result of the single-handed fight he put up in the State Senate for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law, for increased and extended unemployment insurance benefits, against the 3 percent sales tax and fare rises, for low-cost housing, and for civil rights.

AMONG the industries whose members are flocking to Bianchi's primary campaign headquarters at 1437 Third Ave. are waterfront, furniture, distributive, Amalgamated, fur, maritime, electrical, shoe, laundering, newspaper, building trades and painters.

They recall that it was Bianchi who sponsored the Hotel Brevoort conference last January to unite labor behind his bill to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law which would steal \$600 million in jobless insurance benefits; they remember how he stood up alone against the GOP hatchet-men and the Democratic stooges in the Senate and demanded that both parties keep their pledge to befriend labor; they recall the long hours and tireless efforts he spent in speaking to delegations, organizing floor battles, outlining strategy and mastering CIO, AFL and independent unity to repeal the bill.

And now they're out every night telling this story to the Republican enrollee in the 22nd S. D.

Bianchi is the only people's legislator in Albany—and the people intend to keep him there.

N. Y. Central Strike Off

CLEVELAND.—Chiefs of three rail brotherhoods today accepted the offer of the National Mediation Board to help settle their dispute against the New York Central system east of Buffalo, and called off their strike set for 2 p.m. Monday.

The chiefs of the engineers, firemen and conductors from their headquarters here also telegraphed their representatives in New York advising them to delay the strike plans "in deference to government mediation."

J. P. Shields, of the Engineers;

Two Great Artists Head Stars At Randalls Island Peace Rally

TWO DISTINGUISHED NEGRO ARTISTS, Paul Robeson, basso, and Mary Lou Williams, pianist, head a group of outstanding personalities who will perform and speak at the "Peace Under the Stars" concert and rally sponsored by the New York Peace Institute at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, at 7 p.m.

Other outstanding stars and citizens include Morris Carnovsky and Howard Da Silva of Broadway and Hollywood; Earl Robinson, composer and folk singer; the Rev. Edward D. McGowan of Bronx Epworth Methodist Church; the Rev. Reginald H. Bass of Brooklyn Central Community Church; Miss Octavia Hawkins, financial secretary of United Auto Workers Local 543; Dr. Jerome Davis, executive director Promoting Peace, Inc.; Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union; Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler of Peoples Synagogue and former deputy attorney-general of New York State; the Rev. Jack McMichael, executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Tickets are available at the New York Peace Institute, 111 W. 42nd St. Fifth floor, ORegon 5-9168. General Admission is \$1 including tax; reserved \$2; children under 12 free. Whole families are turning out for the rally. Advance ticket sales already total 4,500.

In the light of the crisis in Korea, this great open-air rally takes on vital significance for all New Yorkers who want peace—in Korea and throughout the world.

WIN ALUMINUM PACT

WASHINGTON (FP).—The United Steelworkers, CIO won a new contract for 15,000 Aluminum Co. of America workers, heading off a scheduled strike.

D. B. Robertson, of the Firemen, and R. O. Hughes of the Conductors, said that "mediation efforts under the Railway Labor Act were exhausted once in this case two years ago without satisfaction to the workers."

"However in the public interest we reluctantly are asking our members to bear the brunt of another railway mediation process."

Packhouse Wage Parleys Still Deadlocked

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers reported no progress Friday in negotiations with major meat packers on new contracts to cover about 70,000 workers.

A spokesman said negotiations with Swift, Armour and Cudahy probably would continue "right up to the deadline." The contracts expire next Monday.

Two of the largest locals Thursday asked international officers to take a strike vote.

The union seeks a wage increase, union shop, pensions, a guaranteed annual wage and other benefits.

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